INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1662.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 91— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

CENSURE MOTION ON LA BOUR GOVT. LOST.

Lords Charged With "Assassination"

LORD PRIVY SEAL'S REPLY TO BALDWIN'S ATTACK.

MR. BENN AND GUJARAT SITUATION

LONDON, Apl. 16.

MR. BALDWIN.

The House of Commons defeated the Conservative motion of censure by 305 votes to 251.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S ATTACK ON GOVT.

Debate On Tory Motion Of Censure.

LONDON, April 16.

The House of Commons was crowded and excited this afternoon when Mr. Baldwin moved the Conservative vote of censure on the Government for failing to fulfil its election pledges with regard to unemployment, which may decide the fate of the Government. The public galleries were packed and there were many peers present.

Mr. Baldwin's attack on the Government was unusually vigorous. He asserted that Government had not only lost the confidence of the country but it had lost confidence in itself.

CHARGE AGAINST LORDS.

Mr. Tom Johnston, the new Lord Privy Seal, was the chief Government spokesman. He dwelt on the steps taken by the Government to combat unemployment and blamed the House of Lords for "assassinating" Government's Education Bill. He emphasised that the inability of the Dominion to take further emigrants had increased the difficulties of unemployment. In this connection he pointed out that the trouble lay especially in the export trades where only international action could provide remedy.

He dwelt on the success of the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires in promoting the sales of agricultural and other machinery and motor cars.

LIBERALS' ATTITUDE.

Labourites cheered Mr. Johnston's speech after which the Liberals walked out in a body and discussed the speech. The result of meeting showed that 28 Liberals were against supporting the vote of censure, seven favoured supporting it and eight favoured abstention. This should ensure Government majority tonight.

Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Independent Labour Party group and the Lloyd George Liberals respectively would vote against the motion.

Mr. MacDonald indicated that if the motion was passed Government would appeal to the country.—Reuter.

THE GUJARAT SITUATION

Not Satisfactory, Says Mr. Benn

LONDON, April 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bracken asked why the British force available in Cawnpore was not utilised on the outbreak of the riots to prevent casualties.

Mr. Benn replied that there had been no delay in calling out troops to assist in the maintenance of order.

Mr. Hannon drew attention to the campaign in Gujerat to stop payment of land revenue. He said the landowners were prevented from harvesting crops and asked what measures were adopted to protect law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Benn replied that the situation in Gujerat was not entirely satisfactory. Authorities in India, however, were carefully watching developments.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR IN BRITAIN

Mr. Clynes Pleads Helplessness.

LONDON, April 16.

In the House of Commons Miss Ellen Wilkinson drew the attention of Mr. Clynes to the refusal of certain English hotels to accept coloured guests and asked whether, since this was causing indignation among the coloured peoples of the Empire, he would consider regulations making it an offence under the Licensing Laws for proprietors of licensed hotels in Britain to refuse to let rooms to coloured people.

Mr. Clynes replied that he had no power to issue such instructions.—Reuter.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

—:o:—

...Loud Speakers On ..Municipal Terrace....

The Municipal Secretary writes:

As only a limited number of visitors can be accommodated in the Municipal Hall where the Corporation propose to present a Civic Address to Mahatma Gandhi to-day (Saturday) at 3-50 P.M. (Bombay Time,) it has been arranged to instal Loud Speakers on the terrace outside the Hall to enable people who cannot get admission to the Hall to hear the Address and Mahatma Gandhi's reply thereto outside the Municipal premises and it is requested that such persons as can not get tickets for admission to the Hall will make it convenient to avail themselves of the facility thus provided.

LORD WILLINGDON LANDS IN BOMBAY.

Lord Willingdon, the new Viceroy, shaking hands with the officials on his landing in Bombay.

URDU PLAY PROHIBITED.

—:o:—

Peshawar Commissioner's Order

PESHAWAR, April 17.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3 of the Dramatic Performances Act 19 of 1876, the Chief Commissioner has prohibited performance of any public play of the drama known as "Dard," written by Amir Nawaz, an ex-student of Islamia College, Peshawar, or any adaptation or representation thereof, quotation therefrom and any like exhibition, as it is likely to excite feeling of disaffection towards government, established by law in British India.

Earl Willingdon To Assume Office To-day.

—:o:—

The Earl of Willingdon, after bidding farewell to His Excellency Lord Irwin, will proceed to the University Convocation Hall where his Warrant from His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, will be read by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The Oath of Allegiance and the Oath for the due execution of the office of Governor-General of India will be administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Members of the Governor-General's Council, and the principal officials of the Bombay Government. His Excellency, the Earl of Willingdon will thereupon take his seat in Council.

A Royal salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of the Earl of Willingdon on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

King Leaves Chamber

LONDON, April 16.

For the first time since Good Friday the King left his apartments for a short time, but did not go outside the castle.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED ASSAULT ON CONGRESS SECRETARY.

Police Called Up.

A police party turned up at the Congress House on Friday night in response to a phone call from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee following a attack with a butcher's knife on one of the Joint Secretaries by a person who rushing in declared that he was a "Congress volunteer".

At about 10-30 Mr. S. K. Patil the Secretary, was in his office in the Congress House when the man entered his room and all of a sudden rushed at him with a knife shouting 'I will kill you'. I have been without food for the last two days, Mr. Patil's shouts for help brought a number of volunteers to his rescue and fortunately the man was prevented from doing any mischief. He was disarmed and police aid was sought. The man was later on marched to the police station at Lamington Road.

—:o:—

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI'S BROACH SPEECH.

A Contradiction.

BOMBAY, April 17.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel contradicts the report in the Press giving a summary of his speeches in the Broach District last week in the course of which it was stated that he appealed to the people to be prepared for death or to migrate to foreign countries as there would be fiercest fight in the future unheard of in history.

Mr. Patel adds that he made no such statement or appeal, as there was no occasion whatsoever for it. —A. P.

A BELATED RELEASE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 17.

Sjt. Biharilal Patil ex-President Distt. Council, Betul was released to-day at 4 p.m. from the Nagpur Central Jail. His staying at present with Sjt. Poonamchand Ranka and will leave for Betul shortly.

ALL SPANISH GOVERNORS DISMISSED.

—:o:—

And Imprisoned Soldiers Liberated.

MARKING ADVENT OF REVOLUTION

LONDON, April 17.

Madrid.—Civil Governors of all provinces have been summarily dismissed by an official decree and fresh Governors have been appointed.

All officers and soldiers under arrest have been liberated "to mark the advent of revolution."

REVISION OF DICTATORSHIP.

The Provisional Republican Cabinet has decided to issue a decree giving each State Department time until May 31 to make a detailed revision of the work of Dictatorship and devise measures for substitution of those introduced by Dictatorship.

It has also decided to dissolve the permanent section in the Senate as such of the Senators who are not elected, but are Royal nominees, are ineligible to join the Constituent Assembly, which will be elected by national suffrage.—Reuter.

SPAIN TO REMAIN LOYAL TO FRANCE

LONDON, April 17.

Madrid.—How the revolution will affect the balance of power in Europe was indicated by the Foreign Minister when interviewed regarding the supposed secret Italo-Spanish Treaty, he said that he had informed France that in the event of a Franco-Italian conflict, France could always count on Spain's loyalty.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL INFLATION.

Death Knell Sounded.

LONDON, April 17.

Canberra.—The death knell of Government's inflation programme has been sounded and a new political crisis has arisen through the Senate's rejection today by 21 votes to 6 of Government's Fiduciary Notes Bill (for expansion of currency by eighteen millions sterling).

Dissolution of both Houses is likely to follow within three months as the Bill will be sent back immediately to the Senate and Mr. Scullin has recently announced that if it is rejected twice within the statutory period of three months, he will seek double dissolution.—Reuter.

Delhi Delegates To Lucknow Conference

NEW DELHI, April 16.

A meeting of the Delhi Nationalist Muslim Party was held yesterday evening at Dr. Ansari's residence. Twenty-five delegates were elected for the Lucknow Conference. Prominent among those are Dr. Ansari, Asaf Ali, Abbas Hussain, Dr. Salimuzzawan Maulana Arif Hasvi, Mir Mahommed Hussain, Maulana Shafiqur Rahman Qidwai and Safez Abdul Aziz, Advocate. A resolution was also passed declaring joint electorate with full religious safeguards and adults suffrage as the basis for the future constitution of India.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. JULY.

New York, April 17.

Previous closing	10.39
To-day's opening	10.39
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	10.43
Difference	plus .04
Broach expectation A-M	Rs. 196
Broach expectation J-A	Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, April 17.

Previous closing	5.57
To-day's opening	5.56
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	5.56
Difference	—01

DEPUTY SECRETARY FOR ASSEMBLY.

—:o:—

Shafi's Son Gets The Job

A POST THAT PATEL CREATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 17.

It has been officially announced that Mian Mahomed Rafi Barrister-at-Law Lahore has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Legislative Assembly department from August.

Mian Mahomed Rafi is the eldest son of Sir Mahomed Shafi and is 41 years of age. This appointment was created when the Legislative Assembly Department was separated from the Legislative Department after long a struggle in which Mr. V. J. Patel played a prominent part. But it was not filled in for many reasons.

Firstly Mr. Patel was more engrossed in fighting for what he called rights and dignity of the Chair than in filling in the picture of his own office. Then when Mr. Patel resigned and Moulvi Mahomed Yakub became the president he did not take this up seriously because he knew it was after a nine days wonder for his speakership. Moreover there were too many in the field and an easy selection was impossible. The selection has now been made by Public Service Commission and approved of by the outgoing Viceroy who was "De jure" head of the Assembly Department. There were however many others in field claiming for the post. These included Mr. M. C. Chagla, (Bombay), Mr. Yusuf, Barrister, Bihar, and Mr. Maqbool Mahmud, Lahore who was till recently in the Secretariat of Chamber of the Princes. But from the beginning Punjab was claiming the post and has now got it.

UNRELEASED POLITICALS AND UNDERTRIALS.

—:o:—

Committee To Collect Information

From A Correspondent).

AJMER, April 17.

The Working Committee, Rajputana and Central India P. C. C. has appointed a sub-committee to collect full information regarding all unreleased political prisoners and under-trials whether covered by the Delhi Agreement or not. District organisations and others concerned are requested to send the earliest information to Prof. Gokullal, c/o the Provincial Congress Committee, Ajmer.

MR. SEN GUPTA AT CHITTAGONG

Purse Presented By Buslim

CHITTAGONG, April 17.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who is touring Bengal and Assam Districts arrived at Chittagong this morning and received and replied to addresses of welcome from public and municipality. A purse containing Rs. 2,000 was presented to him by a Moslem merchant while a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been promised by a Marwari gentleman.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD D. C. C.

P. TANDON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

The Allahabad District Congress Committee in its meeting yesterday elected Messrs. Purshottamdas Tandon President and Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh and Sjt. Sheomurti Lalbahadur (Members of the Servants of the People Society), Secretaries with Dr. K. N.

I have put the above points more or less as illustrative and not Katju as Treasurer.

URDU PAMPHLETS PROSCRIBED.

LAHORE, April 17.

An Urdu pamphlet entitled "Watan De Lal" by Kavi Panchhli printed at Sanatan Dharma Press, Lahore, and an Urdu poster entitled "Khunka Badla Khun" have been proscribed by the Punjab Government.

GOVT. HAVE FAILED TO OBSERVE TRUCE.

Peasants Of Gujarat Are Behind Gandhiji.

BOMBAY MUST ORGANISE IMMEDIATELY FOR PICKETING.

MONSTER MEETING ON AZAD MAIDAN PLEADS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

"We on our part are doing everything that lies in man's power to fulfil our share of the conditions of the truce and yet the Viceroy accuses us of war mentality. The Government must understand that the responsibility of fulfilling the truce conditions is mutual and they have no right to blame us while they on their side continue to be as worlike and hostile as ever.

There is limit even to tolerance and the Government must not forget that fact. Whatever the Viceroy and the Anglo-Indian newspapers might say, I challenge anybody to point out a single peasant in Gujerat who has not done his share of the obligations under the truce. (Applause).

If truth be told, Government must ask their own officers to get out of their war mentality and not accuse Congressmen of breach of truce.

In these words Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress, gave a spirited reply to the Viceroy's charge of war mentality at a mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the Azad Maidan on Friday evening.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

It was one of the most successful public meetings inasmuch as the huge gathering could listen distinctly to all the important speeches. Loud speakers worked well and that added to the success of the meeting.

There was a large gathering of ladies present at the meeting. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Rajagopalachari and Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande addressed the gathering on "The Work Before Us."

"DAYS OF PEACE."

In his opening remarks, Sardar Vallabhbhai said, that the Viceroy had accused them of continuing their war mentality. The Viceroy's contention was, as these were the days of peace they should not even talk of war. The Government must understand that the responsibility of Truce was not confined to one party alone.

As the matter stood to-day one party was merely speaking, while the other party was doing deeds, which were worse than speeches. The Anglo-Indian newspapers had taken the cue from the Viceroy and joined in the accusation that Congressmen were not true to the contract.

GANDHIJI DOING BEST.

Now, no-body would deny, not even the Government, the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was trying his utmost to fulfil every term of the Truce.

He would ask the Viceroy: "Were Government officials in Gujarat carrying out their obligations under the truce?" He for one would not care a jot for the truce, if the peasants of Gujarat were treated in the fashion in which they were being treated at present by Government officials.

OBSTRUCTION.

Instead of accusing the Congressmen Government must instruct their own officials in Gujarat even after two months of truce lands were not returned to their owners. Government officials were puting all sorts of obstacles in the way of the poor and already too much harassed peasants. If the truce was not in action Government had to thank themselves, because it was their officials who were responsible for breach of the truce.

After the truce there were 17 political arrests in Gujarat. That was how Government fulfilled their obligations under the truce. Government had no right to expect from others what they themselves cannot do. The obligations imposed by the Truce were mutual and it was time the Government took note of that fact.

POLITICALS ROTTING IN JAIL.

So many political prisoners were yet rotting in jails. Surely that was not a sign of peace. Proceeding Sardar Vallabhbhai added with emphasis: "Peasants of Gujarat will always stand behind the word of Gandhiji!

If in spite of our best efforts Government still continues to harass the poor peasants in Gujarat, we have strength in us to give an effective reply to that. I challenge Government to point out a single farmer in Gujarat who had broken a single truce term.

GOVERNMENT ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

I invite Government and all newspapers to come to Gujarat and see things for themselves. If peace is not yet within sight it

(Continued on page 9).

PLIGHT OF GUJARAT PEASANTS

Mahatma Gandhi Has Protracted Interview With Governor

The situation in Gujarat and the breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce terms on the part of the Government have been agitating the public for a considerable time. Added to this was the question of the non-release of a number of political prisoners convicted during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress organisations have been, it is well-known, exerting themselves to implement the truce terms in letter and spirit. But the reports from Gujarat are disquieting.

On Friday Mahatma Gandhi had a prolonged interview with the Governor of Bombay lasting about three hours at the Government House. It is understood that the subject of discussion was mainly on the question of land revenue and return of confiscated property of the peasants of Gujarat.

Mahatma Gandhi had a portfolio containing all facts and figures relating to the instances of the breach of the truce terms on the part of the Government in dealing with the peasantry and also about the political prisoners still in jail.

As Gandhiji came out of the Government House after the protracted interview, he appeared to be merged in deep thought, though his features did not betray the slightest indication regarding the result of the protracted interview.

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps, PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra
A R 4326

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for "Secret of Happiness" given free for the welfare of mankind. Apply to D. H. Home. Post Box No. 11416. Calcutta.
A S

WANTED—AN ACCOUNT CASHIER for Mofussil. Experienced hands need only apply to Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4823

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—(1) JUNIOR SHORTHAND TYPIST, (2) FAST TYPIST on Rs. 50/-, (3) SENIOR STENOGRAPHER, (4) ELECTRICIANS, (5) TEACHERS, AND LECTURERS Apply to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R4840

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID, Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps:—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, CLOCK TOWER, DELHI.
A R 4304

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER with Oil Factory experience pay up to Rs. 300/- per month according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4823

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Hand-woven cloth. Pay Rs. 30/-, plus III Class Railway fare and 2 per cent. commission on sales. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Only experienced, Hindustani speakers need apply personally. M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R 4618

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for INDIA EQUITABLE

Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—

To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED—MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Parsee-Hindoo educated resident Governess, Lady Doctors (L.C.P.S.), Nurses. See personally ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kamar Building, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT in the Engineering Office of a large Electrical undertaking. Applicant must be a graduate in Electrical Engineering and have had experience of several years in the design and layout of Power Stations and Transmission Systems. Good salary. Apply to Box No. 844, advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" giving particulars of training and experience. Applications received after the 10th of May will not be considered.
A R 4835

WANTED from July next—(a) PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE, a graduate in Agriculture, with post graduate training either at Pusa or Banglore or one with foreign qualifications (b) an AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE or an Indian diplomate in dairing and animal husbandry (c) a LECTURER in AGRICULTURE, an experienced agriculture graduate strong in farm machinery to be in charge of college farm, machinery and workshop, (d) an M.Sc. in BOTANY or ZOOLOGY. Applications should contain full particulars and minimum pay acceptable. S. SINHA CHAUDHRI, Principal, Intermediate College, Lakhoati, Bulandshahr, U. P.
E R 4829

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organisers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Lahore has introduced a very attractive scheme for educated youngmen and those interested in Insurance business. Start Rs. 60/- per mensem with liberal commission and allowance, rising rapidly by guaranteed annual increments to Rs. 400/- per mensem. Free training. Excellent opportunity for the energetic and ambitious. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER.
A 2673

Situations Wanted

TRAINED NURSES are available for Outdoor work at moderate charges. Apply to the MATRON, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8.
B 2615

WANTED—SERVICE by gentleman, highly educated and experienced in office and business line, can accept any post available. Apply, Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4825

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—at Vile Parle, just two minutes' walk from railway station, the ground floor of a very decent bunglow, having one hall and eight rooms with big verandah. The electric light and water arrangement satisfactory. Please apply to A. M. RAJA, Carnac Bunder, Iron Bazar.
C R 4832

TO LET—SPACIOUS SHOWROOMS Office-premises and Godown on the Main Queens Road, opposite Charni Road Station and on Lamington Road, near Opera House. For particulars apply to EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES ew Queens Road, Bombay
C 2858

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) flats in Dharma-Nivas and Dharma-Kuti containing one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen at Reduce Rent ranging from Rs. 65 to Rs. 95. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Tyabji House, Chowpatty Sea Face.
C 7000

A BIG PLOT OF LAND of the Bhuleshwar Temple Tank IS TO BE LEASED OUT for a year. Apply to COURT RECEIVER, High Court, at JEHANGIR BUILDING, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
R 4834.

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HEARTFELT THANKS to ST. JUDE for favours received.
H. F. S.
P. R 4831

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N 2827

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E R 4836

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P R4239

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L R 4837

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NOW ON SALE—New copies of Indian Stamp Act by Mulla & Pratt 1924. Price Rs. Rs. 13/ now offered for Rs. 3/ only. Order your copies, to-day only to the New and Second Hand Book Shop, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
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Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificate No. 1598 of Rs. 250 of the above Company, standing in the name of late Mr. Govind Laxmon Gunaji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claims in respect of the said share should be made to us, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, failing which, the certificates relating to the relative new subdivided shares will be issued to the heir of the deceased shareholder.

N. SIRUR & CO., Agents.
2833

Public Notices.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 57TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House," Tamarind Lane, Fort," for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1930.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1931, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 25th April, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1931.
2833

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Policy-holders are informed that owing to the death of Mr. M. M. MOTAFARAM, the Company's Chief Agent at Surat, a Branch Office of the Company has been opened at Kanipith Bazar, Surat, and Mr. K. D. BHARUCHA has been appointed Branch Secretary.

All communications and remittances should be sent to the Branch Office, Surat.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

Bombay, 18th April 1931.
2872

NOTICE

1 Post RAJ JYOTISHI
2. Salary upto Rs. 300/- which may be in land or in cash or both. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions, etc., by State Rules Apply with photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered), before 10th May, 1931 to the HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
2852

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(In Insolvency.)

No. 516 of 1913.

Re: RAI BAHADUR SHRIKISONDAS NARANDAS, of Delhi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Delhi and carrying on business as Banker, Mill Agent, Contractor and Commission Agent at Delhi under the name and firm of Lala Bakshi Ram Mohanlal, at Farrukhabad under the name and firm of Mathuradas Mohanlal, at Cawnpore under the name and firm of Mathradas Satyanarayan and at Bombay under the name and firm of Mathradas Sadanand and at various other places, ... Insolvent.

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a SECOND DIVIDEND in the above estate.

2. Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fort-night from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend as stated above without regard to such claims.

3. All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estate in respect of costs, charges, expenses rent, lien, or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a month from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 16th day of April, 1931.

P. B. MALABARI
Official Assignee of Bombay
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
2868

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

We the undersigned have to request all our clients to take away from our Office within three weeks from the date hereof, all their papers, documents, books and vouchers in all matters which have been finished and disposed of as after the expiration of the aforesaid period, all such papers, documents, books and vouchers will be destroyed and our clients will not then be able to get any information regarding the same.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1931.

VACHHA & CO.
Solicitors,
Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
2874

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 68 of 1931.

Bai MEHERBAI NUSSERWANJI SHROFF and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMED HASAN HAJI UMER and others . Defendants.

To,

1. MAHOMED HASAM HAJI UMER in his personal capacity—
Defendant No. 1

2. Bai AMIBAI, widow of Haji Umer Haji Hussein.—
Defendant No. 2.

3. Bai HALIMABAI, wife of Mahomed Hussein Kadiani.—
Defendant No. 3.

4. MAHOMED HASAM HAJI UMER
Defendant No. 4.

The heirs and legal representatives of Haji Umer Haji Hussein deceased.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against the defendants praying for a declaration that the sum of Rs. 21,850|10 and Rs. 7,501-9-1 are respectively due on the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees of the property mentioned in the plaint and that in default of defendants 1 to 4 paying the same with further interest costs charges and expenses by a date to be fixed by this Honourable Court the said property may be sold by and under the directions of the Court and the net sale proceeds may be applied in repayment of the said mortgage debts and that in the event of a deficiency the Plaintiffs and defendants 5 and 6 may be given liberty to apply for a decree for the deficiency against the 1st defendant personally and against defendants 2 to 4 to the extent of their respective shares in the estate of the deceased Haji Umer Haji Hussein for Receiver and for further and other relief. The hearing of this suit is fixed in this Honourable Court on the 6th day of May, 1931, at 11-1' o'clock Standard Time when you are summoned to be present in person or by advocate duly instructed by any attorney of this Court and able to answer all materials questions relating to the suit. In default of your appearing on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of January, 1931.

H. A. VAKIL.
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
23rd January, 1931.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHEF & HIRALAL.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2869

Amusements

SHARADHA'S SUPER-PRODUCTION

of

Arab-Romance

"LUST FOR GOLD"

Starring

Miss NURJEHAN,
Miss MEHTAB
and
Messrs. BOSE & NANDRAM.

Commencing

25th SATURDAY at

VISHNU

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THE EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

CONTINUED SECOND WEEK

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AND HIS BAND

Never before in one stupendous show such a combination of spectacle—novelty—music and talent.

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To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m
Your will be thrilled in the mighty screen sensation

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Actually filmed in Africa. See the mad flight of the Baboons. The attack of the ferocious hippos on the fugitive white men. A veritable whirlwind of thrills.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

The ALL-TALKING LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR

THREE LIVE GHOSTS

While grave yards yawned they played truant and made the whole world laugh.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE MORTGAGEE IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JUHU.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Braz Valentine Gomes (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Behramji Dossabhoy Bamji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
(LOT No. 8.)

All that piece of Gawthan land situate at Juhu in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, South Salsette, admeasuring in length from East to West 75 ft. 6 ins. and in breadth from North to South 42 ft. and Eastern and Western side 44 ft. with dwelling house tenements or buildings standing thereon and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by public high road, on the West by public road, on the South by house of Pascoal Mary Louis Pereira and open lands and on the North by a hut of Bernard Doming.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and the Mortgagee at their office at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFE, TYPEWRITER, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

By Order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., the Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th April, 1931, at 2.30 P. M. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re.: Estate of Mavji Govindji (Deceased):—safest cooking utensils.

(2) Re.: Estate of Willoughby Parker (Deceased):—

Wearing apparels, typewriter, sundry articles, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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HIS LIFE AND WORK

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THE PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF DYEING.

By Prof. R. C. Roy CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca, is out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14 Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres upto-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk wooll and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners.

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Treatment makes Old people Young, Rajuvenates the whol system and restores virile Manhood health and beauty. Results similar to Monkey gland sunplantation without any of its bad after effects. Cures Spermatorrhoea in young people.
DR. KUSUMGAR, (Homoeopath).
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BLACK MISKY
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GOVT. SMOKE-SCREEN LIFTED

Kumarappa's Analysis Of Peasant Indebtedness

PROBLEM OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Practical Hints To Gujarat Village Workers

Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa addressing a Conference of the Village Workers of Gajarat said:—

On most occasions, like the Congress sessions, where leaders from all over India get together, various organisations hold their meetings and take advantage of the presence of such leaders. But the most extraordinary thing is that while organisations representing religious societies, social bodies and public and political Institutions hold their meetings, no conference of village workers has ever been held to consider problems vitally relating to conditions of life in rural India. Without the rural section, India is nothing. Over 97 per cent of the population of India come from villages and over 73 per cent find their occupation on land. Such being the case I am very glad to have the occasion of being present at the conference of village workers of Gujarat.

VILLAGE ECONOMICS.

Others have spoken to us on the idealistic and practical side of village work. I propose to confine myself to a consideration of facts relating to economics of village life. Unfortunately a great many of our workers have not much information available to them on this point. It is only in recent years, that we are turning our attention to a study of rural conditions in our country. Even such materials as are to be found in various publications are generally culled from Government reports which are put forward to justify their own administration and to represent the Government as champions of the peasants.

THE URBAN BIAS.

The civilisation of Greece centered round their cities. We find the influence of it even in the word "Politics." Western nations which were much influenced by Greek and Roman culture have derived an urban bias. The whole civilisation of India, on the other hand, has been based on our villages. The village, in ancient India, formed a social, economic and political unit by itself, and wherever we find a village strong, even to this day, we notice the people are virile. With the advent of the British India the centre of civic life shifted to the towns, and although within limits such a change would have produced a healthy reaction, yet unfortunately the influence of such a change has been too much emphasised because of the persistent pressure exerted by industrial cities of Great Britain. If this pressure had been merely confined to the influence from our own cities, it would have provided the necessary ballast to the undue weight of rural civilisation.

FUNCTION OF CITY.

In a normally well constituted nation, the function of the city is that of a distributor of the produce from the villages and as such, the cities are necessary adjuncts of rural life. But what has happened in India is, that instead of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and other cities being the exchange markets of the produce of the interior, Manchester and other British cities have exerted their influence to make the villages of India their adjuncts, and rural India is converted into a market for the production of Birmingham, Sheffield and other industrial towns, and our own cities have become intermediaries or, what may be called, Commission agents. This extraordinary assembling of economic cog-wheels makes the Indian system eccentric and thereby causes the poverty and suffering we witness all around us. There is no doubt that few centuries ago India needed a corrective of some kind and the advent of the Britisher might well have been providential. But the undue advantage taken of the situation by the adventurers of the East India Co. create a momentum which has hurled us over ehe precipice and we are now suffering from an over-dose of urbanity.

MONEY CROPS.

During the last quarter of a century a distant change is noticeable in the nature of crops which are cultivated in the country. There has been a gradual shifting from the cultivation of food grains and other domestic requirements to what are called money crops. This has had an important part in breaking up our village economy. Instead of producing to supply their own needs, our cultivators have entered international competitive markets. By education and training they were ill-fitted to weather the storms that sweep over such markets and, therefore, they have easily fallen victims to adroit exploiters, who were more than a match for our simple peasants. So, instead of having enough grains to feed the family they are now left with a certain amount of purchasing power, which is further lessened by the manipulations of the exchange by the Government. Our peasants are more used to barter economy i.e. exchange of good for goods. Even our artisans are paid in kind. The glitter of gold forms an unresistable attractions and finally peasants find themselves singed. It is upto us to help in warning the peasants of the danger underlying speculation which is a concomitant of international trade. We can also help by organising collective marketing.

HOW VILLAGE IS MULCTED.

The undue attention that the cities attract to themselves which we considered a few minutes ago is well seen even in Government expenditure.

In the village of Atgam, according to Sjt. G. C. Mukhtyar, the village pays:—

	Rs.
Land revenue	8.786
Excise revenue	9,429
Income-Tax	56
	18,271

while it gets in return:—

Police Patel,, Talati and Ravania	624
Expenses of the school	1.432
	2,056

It will be noticed that while the Government collect over eighteen thousand rupees by way of direct revenues from the village, it spends on behalf of the village about two thousand rupees, that is, over 88 per cent of what the village pays it never gets any return for. Generally, therefore, we can say that about 85 per cent of the revenue paid by villages is never returned to them by way of Government services. Which one of you, here present, will go to a shop-keeper and pay hundred rupees for fifteen rupees worth of goods without a word of complaint? and yet this is exactly what has been happening for decades in our villages. You would ask what is done with the 85 per cent. of the revenue which the village never gets back. This money is squandered by paying heavy salaries to foreign administrators, by maintaining Imperial Forces and in extravagances such as the building of New Delhi. It is not always the Government that is to blame for this extra attention given to the cities. Our own people have not clearly understood the significance and implications underlying Government expenditure.

N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

I may be allowed to point out that the Non-Co-Operation Movement which has in season and out of season been described as a negative programme, is one of the most constructive programmes ever devised by a leader. As, accepting it means striking out for very life. It has been instrumental in instilling confidence in our people and in propagating the idea of the possibility of being independent of Government aid and in inculcating the doctrine of self-reliance which is an all important principle to be followed by people seeking self-Government. Such persistance claims on the Government from our cities have also contributed towards the neglect of our villages. Even where the Government is asked to spend its money on nation building expenditures, such as education, the voice of the cities is loudest and higher education, in the form of High schools and colleges, is provided at a much higher cost to the detriment of primary education. It is the duty of those, who have taken upon themselves the task of serving the villages, to be constantly on the look out and zealously safe-guard the interest of rural India. Until now we have been sadly neglecting the claims of the villages. If we are looking forward to an independent India we have to educate the people to take an intelligent interest in their own affairs without which a real Swaraj cannot be obtained, but only a substitution of Indian city-exploitation for British Imperialism.

DUTY OF VILLAGE WORKERS.

The vigorous life of the villages that we see depicted in books dealing with the history of village institutions has become a thing of past. Owing to a lack of special stimulant to thought our village leaders have degenerated culturally and are apathetic to their own welfare. We have become mechanical and our Institutions are rapidly losing the momentum that gained during the dynamic days. It is the function of the village workers to infuse and to generate a force that will pump vitality into the national life of re-born India under Swaraj. Our villages have been famous for their own self-Government. The village leaders were able to administer justice, promptly and equitably settled disputes and attend to the civic wants of the people. If we would have India take her place in the vanguard of nations, our villages have to make their due contributions in these ways. During centuries of static life our village leaders have lost confidence in themselves and have depended more and more on external sources to supply their needs. When an organic body ceases to be dependent on itself for its life and generate forces to solve its own problems, it begins to die. Rural India is at present in this pathological state. Our village workers are expected to infuse life and energy and restore confidence and self respect at this centre of Indian civilisation.

LACK OF COURAGE.

This lethargy of our peasants is clearly seen even in the interest or rather the lack of interest which they display in matters which vitally affect their own affairs. As for instance, the exactions of Land Revenue which have been till now paid over to the Government in a most docile fashion. Although the peasants have been feeling the heavy burden of this payment, they have not the life in them to rise up and protest against this injustice. To give you an idea as to the inequitable demands made on the peasants I need here only mention a few instances. In Matar, where we examined 257 cases of sale transfers of land, the average price per acre is Rs. 110/ and the average assessment per acre is Rs. 4/4/. This means that the peasant is called upon to pay 3.9 per cent of the capital value of his property by way of annual tax. In Traj, where we examined 239 sale transfers of land, the average price per acre is Rs. 83/. the average assessment being Rs. 3/8 per acre, which works out to 4.2 per cent of the capital value. These are by no means extreme cases. As instance of such cases I shall refer to Pinglaj and Pansoli where the Land Revenue works out to 33.2 per cent and 27 per cent. respectively on the capital value of land. This means a man who invests 100 rupees in Matar has to pay out of the interest he gets, say about 6/ Rs., nearly 4/ Rs. to the Government as Land-Tax. That is, it is equivalent to an Income-Tax of about sixty-six per cent or 10 annas 6 pies in the rupee. While in the case of Pinglaj and Pansoli, many times the Income has to be paid over and in effect it amounts to a capital levy of a third of the property. Can we say that peasants who have been calmly paying these extortionate demands, year after year, have any intelligence left in them? Or is it lack of courage and manliness that has made them seek peace at any price? If we wish to be effective village workers we shall have to study these questions and being armed with facts educate the people to exercise their elementary rights of citizens.

PEASANT INDEBTEDNESS.

To be able to pay this extortionate demand of the Government the farmer is often driven to borrow. All taxation should come out of the income of the people and not out of their capital. Out of over 1,200 families, we have examined, well over 1/3rd of them had to borrow to pay their Land Revenue. In many of the Government reports a smoke screen is put up to shield their responsibility by throwing the blame on social functions, such as marriage ceremonies as being the cause of the indebtedness of our farmers.

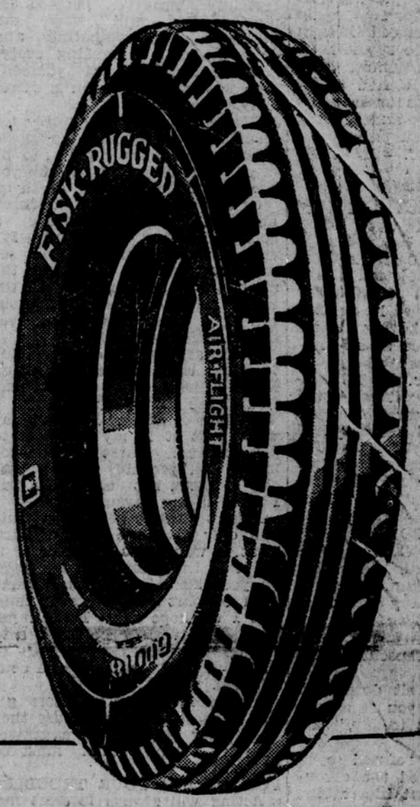
If the farmers have to borrow to meet the expenses of these necessary social functions, it means their occupation is not sufficient remunerative to provide for the bare necessities. If the standard of expenditures is much higher than their present income will warrant, it is because these standards were set at a time when the peasants were comparatively better off and their time was fully occupied. The most conservative items in a family budget are always those relating to social functions. A man will be prepared to go without necessities to keep up the standard of his social expenditure and it is this which the Westerners call the eagerness "to keep up with the Joneses." So we find this social instinct all over the world. This is human nature and cannot be altered even by a Viceregal Ordinance. The only remedy I can see for this seeming extravagance of social expenditure is to devise ways and means of increasing the productivity of the people and not to reduce the only available digression and relaxation, these poor folks have. I must not be misunderstood to be advocating extravagance but I merely wish to point out that their indebtedness is not caused by such social expenditures but by the fall in their income.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

I have often heard villages

(Continued on next page.)

NO OTHER TYRE
POSSESSES ALL
THE 7 POINTS OF
SUPERIORITY OF
FISK
AIR-FLIGHT



These seven features—Larger Air-Chamber—All-Cord Process—Multiple Cable Bead—Increased Flex Area—Streamline Tread—Greater Road Contact—The Air-Flight Balance—are not mere technicalities intended to catch the eye of the casual motorist. They are the vital factors which make the "Air-Flight" so immeasurably superior in every quality possessed by a tyre, of paramount importance to the user.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

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Ideal
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RAJRATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V. P. Extra. use in any season.

RAMARATNA.
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For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

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One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.
In two minutes Effect
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 Pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Adishwar Building,
Pydhoni Chowk, Bombay 3.
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

GOVT. SMOKE—SCREEN LIFTED

(Continued from previous page.)

workers advising the lowering of the standard of living of the peasant. Within limits this a wholesome advice. We have to cut our coat according to the cloth; but when the cloth is not sufficient to allow of any coat being made our first duty is to find the cloth. As far as my experience goes, the peasants live below the subsistence level and the village menials lead a life which would hardly be described as human. Austerity may have its place in the scheme of life of workers like you and me. But it is futile to attempt to convert the whole population into a band of ascetics. Wherever we deviate from the law of nature—we are bound to meet with failure. Although we may check undue extravagencies and direct funds which are so wasted into more profitable channels we should remember that there is a danger in suppressing legitimate human instincts. No budget that does not include a reasonable annual provision for certain amount of fun and frolic could ever be said to be same. As the expenditure side of the budget is already at a minimum and such necessaries as education and medicine do not find any place in it, our work will be not so much to reduce the expenditure, as to increase the income side of the budget, by trying to provide supplementary industries to take up the slack time of the peasant. Gandhiji had advocated spinning, which is of universal application, but in addition to this further industries of local interest might be encouraged in our propaganda work. If we can banish by such methods the demon of underemployment, which stalks our land to-day, there need be no talk of unduly curtailing social expenditure. We should be able not only to meet this expenditure but also to add considerably to the welfare of the people. Our purpose should be not to curtail expenses on food etc. in a country where the population is already on the verge of dying out, but to increase nourishment to the people physically, mentally, morally and socially, so as to increase the vitality of our nation in all these directions. As we are situated at present, even the physical necessities are not available and let us not curtail what little there is of social amenities.

CREATE CIVIC SPIRIT.

The villages to produce more, one has to remember that every step one takes in making the village a self-contained unit adds to the security against outside exploitation. As far as practicable we should carry on a propaganda to create a civic spirit which will patronise local production. There are great many imported articles at present which are being used in the villages which could well be substituted for by local products.

As regards personal cleanliness the people of our country are second to none in the world. But if we look after ourselves and not look after the sanitary condition all around us, our individual cleanliness amounts to nothing, whatever superstitious and religious rights may be connected with it. We have to broaden our outlook and look upon the country in which we live as a unit. The house-holder who sweeps and cleans his house and throws sweepings and dust into the street is a communal pariah. It is a sin to throw your dirt into a place which is likely to harm another. This sense of communal spirit is well developed in Western nations and is almost non-existent with us. However dirty in their personal habits Westerners may be they have been brought up to consider the well-being of their neighbours. This is a quality every village worker should take upon himself as a primary duty to develop in our people. Although several of our villages have their own sanitation Boards. Judging from the appearance of their filthy state one might well conclude that the Boards are defunct. Our aim should be to make every street and the surroundings of the village as clean as the floor on which we eat. The village well is, as a rule, situated in the midst of cess-pools caused by water carelessly allowed to run anywhere without being directed by proper channels either into a garden or into lands where it could evaporate. This work, as well as educating the people not to convert the space surrounding the village into a latrine, devolves on our shoulder. These are small things but they require constant attention and persistent propaganda.

MEDICAL AID.

One of our dire needs in the rural parts is medical aid. There are very few village workers who have undertaken to minister to the needs of the sick. This is a very effective method of getting into close contact with the villagers and winning their confidence. I have come across one or two itinerant medical men who have done excellent work in this fashion. We do not need highly qualified men, but what is needed is just a knowledge of a few home remedies and first aid. In many places, even such a simple thing as quinine powder, is not available. I need not go into further details except mentioning the almost complete lack of any help in maternity cases. Our women bring forth children like cats' kittens with hardly any attention at such a critical time in their life. This opens up a very useful field of work to our sisters who wish to extend a hand of sympathy to the women folk and children in rural areas.

In conclusion, may I recommend to you an understanding study of your national organisations as were found in olden time and try to trace the central ideas and principles underlying such systems? We are at the present time going through a critical stage in our history when old institutions will have to be ruthlessly pulled down and new ones built to modern specifications. But in so building let us remember that we are building on our ancient foundations and unless we build on the rock of tested principles our edifice will be but a pack of cards. At the same time it may be well to be warned not to run after new fangled ideas which, however effective they may be, in foreign countries, may be ill-adapted to our own land. Work in villages entails patience and plodding but India's future will depend on the foundations that you lay to-day. Do not be disheartened if no results appear to be forthcoming. Mushrooms grow over night but a banyan tree takes years of slow growth. When once it has grown it yields shelter to all around it. So let us hope that in years to come the outcome of your labours will yield shelter and comfort to the warring nations of the world.

U. S. BAN ON IRISH POETESS

"Likely To Become A Public Charge"

NEW YORK.

Much comment has been caused by the action of the United States immigration officials in refusing to permit Miss Ella Young, the Irish poet to enter this country. Their refusal is based on the ground that she is "likely to become a public charge." Miss Young, who had been in the United States on a visitor's passport, went to Canada, and sought to re-enter the United States under the British immigrant quota, but was not permitted to do so by the American officials at Victoria, British Columbia. She is the author of several books published in America, and is a lecturer and freelance writer. Her friends say it is ridiculous to suppose that she is unable to support herself. Several of them have sought to give guarantees that she will not become a public charge, but they have not been permitted to do this because they are not members of her family.

American immigration officials have recently been much stricter than ever before. The quota system has reduced immigrants to one-sixth of the pre-war figure, and this number is again being drastically reduced through the stiffening of the regulations. During January the number of aliens entering the United States was only two-thirds as large as the number leaving, and of the arrivals only a small part were genuine immigrants.—"Manchester Guardian."

SOLICITOR EJECTED FROM COURT

Coroner Objects To A Question.

A solicitor was ejected from the coroner's court at Wembley in mail week, because he refused to sit down after having asked what was described as an improper question.

The solicitor, Mr. E. H. Rascocks, had asked a witness if the driver of a motor-car which was involved in a fatal accident had had anything to drink.

When informed that the driver had a glass of beer, Mr. Hiscocks began his next question: "If the driver was drunk——"

NO PROOF

The coroner (Dr. Cohen) immediately interrupted, remarking that it was a most improper question. "Have you any witness to call to prove that statement," he asked.

"No sir," Mr. Hiscocks replied.

"Then you must sit down and I shall not allow you to ask any more questions to-day," said the Coroner.

Mr. Hiscocks refused to sit down and challenged the coroner's right to prevent him asking questions.

Dr. Cohen declined to give a ruling as to his powers and added: "The gentleman must be removed if he does not sit down."

Mr. Hiscocks persisted in his demand for a ruling and resisted when the coroner's officer took him by the arm.

Two other officers put their hands on his shoulders and guided him towards the door.

Dr. Cohen adjourned the inquest.—"News Chronicle."

"BURDEN" OF JOLLITY

Youth Faces Its Problem

Miss Ann Casson writes in the "Daily Herald."

I am afraid that I have never troubled myself about how I am to accept life, or how I am to overcome my troubles, so it is rather difficult for me to say how I tackle them.

It depends really on what you call troubles. I've never had any really serious trouble to contend with—anything which could alter my life.

That sort of trouble has to be gone through, I suppose, and can't be overcome merely by smiling, as the second-rate music-hall songs insist is the only way out!

Very often it is responsibility which weighs down your spirits—something which depends on yourself. I suppose the essential thing then is to keep up your spirits, or you will not be at your best to face the responsibility.

"BURDEN" OF JOLLITY.

But I think it's quite wrong to force yourself to be jolly the whole time. I'm sure you would become a great burden to other people who would think you too "hearty" for words. "Heartiness" is my pet aversion.

On the other hand, you must certainly mustn't get too depressed. You will wear out other people's sympathies, and only succeed in making everybody as depressed as yourself; for you know, depression is extremely infectious.

That is why I never worry too much as to how I am to tackle problems. They've got to be faced, and for your own sake you have to make the best of them.

Of course, I don't think there's anything wrong in having a good old moan occasionally. It's very relieving, provided you see the funny side of it. That's the most important thing—to see the funny side. A sense of humour will help tremendously. Never be sorry for yourself.

There are such millions of interesting things to do and think about which will prevent any fatal lapse into gloom.

I adore acting, I can't say what part it is my ambition to play because there are far too many. I'll probably never play any of them, but each new part I have is my favourite!

I don't want to get into a "rut" and only play one kind of part. That is wanting a great deal, as I'm told the public usually insist on your sticking to the same kind of part the whole time. But I do hope that I shall get plenty of variety before I settle down to the type of part to which I shall eventually be condemned.

I suppose character actors get the greatest fun because they play every one, from a gutter-snipe to a king, which must be heavenly.

FORGETTING YOUR TROUBLES

Acting will always interest me, because there are so many different things in it, and so many kinds of people who work on such entirely different lines. I love going to the theatre, and I have countless favourite actors and actresses, and countless favourite plays.

As long as you interest yourself in something there is very little chance of getting depressed, even if there is reason to be, because this interest will take your mind off your troubles.

I love music and poetry, and I find both these extremely diverting and helpful, and of course I read a tremendous lot.

Our house is piled high with books, and furniture is shoved in the background to make room for more. Shelves are always being put up to hold the overflow, because we're always buying more I can never read too much.

Another great enthusiasm of mine is for travelling. I intend to do a lot of it. I have lately come back from a seven-months' tour with father and mother and enjoyed every minute of it.

THRILLS OF TRAVEL.

There's nothing I like more than packing my bag on a Sunday morning and going off to the next place—arriving in new rooms, meeting new landladies, and playing in new theatres, and of course, finding new bookshops!

Three years ago I was in South Africa on tour with father and mother. They had never been there before, so we were all new to it together. Of course that was exactly what I loved. It was far more thrilling playing in an entirely new country. I revelled in the long journeys across the veld, sometimes lasting several days, and seeing different races of people.

I think sea-voyages are lovely, though I certainly can't boast of being a good sailor. I am afraid that's rather a drawback.

INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Whenever I travel I am fired with fresh enthusiasm to travel more, and I hope through being on the stage I shall get a lot of it, though I'm sure I could never get too much.

As for my political views, I fear I know rather little about the subject, but I am very interested.

All that I can say is that I think everyone should have sufficient income to live happily, and I suppose all parties feel that.

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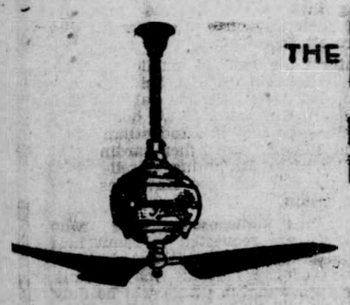

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REVIEW.

Quiet And Dull State

Messrs. Moosa & Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta 11th instant:—

JUTE SHARES.

The market during the week has remained quiet and dull. There seems to be no business from investors. The gunny market has ruled quiet during the week. It is reported that River Plate buyers have resold April-June hessians in Calcutta, in view of very large stocks there. If the stocks in the Plate are actually 16 crores of yards, as has been reported, shipments to the plate during the season months will be below the average. Mills seem to be anxious sellers, without finding shippers as buyers.

A prominent speculator sold a fairly large line of Howrahs in the vicinity of Rs. 55. Since then on account of selling pressure the market has dropped to Rs. 53-15. Kamarhattys had touched highest Rs. 569 during the week but the price at the close is no better than Rs. 559.

Market at the close was quiet and it appears a further drop is not unlikely.

JUTE FABRICS.

On account of "Easter Holidays" and lack of interest by consuming markets business has been practically at a standstill. Mills are eager to sell at current prices, provided they find shippers as buyers. Market closed quiet. Futka hessians (May dely) touched lowest during the week Rs. 8-11-6, highest Rs. 9-1 and closed at Rs. 8-13.

The prices for the P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters.	11 Porters.
Opened at Rs.	8-14	11-5
Lowest at Rs.	8-11	11-2
Highest at Rs.	8-14	11-5
Closed at Rs.	8-12	11-2

RAW JUTE.

Although the Consuming markets have not shown any interest, the market has kept distinctly steady on account of small imports from Upcountry and small sowings of the new crop. There has been favourable rains during the week which has helped further sowings. It is too early to foretell what the sowings will be but it is generally believed that it will be about ten annas of last year's sowings. Market closed steady.

Fluctuation in the prices during the week was as follows:—(June Dely) Opened at Rs. 30-4, highest touched Rs. 31-10, lowest Rs. 30-4 and closed at Rs. 31-8.

COALS.

Trading was on a limited scale although there has been a fair demand for some of the popular issues and in one or two instances prices were marked up. Aldih were, however, in favour of buyers at Rs. 4-2 while Amalgamated were wanted round Rs. 12. Burrakur changed hands at Rs. 13-10 and Bengal were steady round Rs. 368. Equitable and Borrea were enquired for but no transactions were reported. Ghusick and Muslia, Mundulpore and New Beerbhoom (Ord) kept fairly steady while a strong demand was in evidence for Raneegunge which raised their rates to Rs. 36-10 with buyers over. Union changed hands at Rs. 12-12 and Samla at Rs. 3-8.

Latest reports from the coalfields indicate that there has been no change so far as the position of the trade is concerned. Raisings continue good and as a result stocks are gradually accumulating.

COTTONS.

A few isolated deals were registered in this section. Bengal Nagpore (Ord) remained steady at the decline at Rs. 22-6. Dunbar (Ord) were quoted at about Rs. 130, Kesoram at Rs. 3-4 but no transaction was reported.

TEAS.

Dull conditions have obtained in this section and only a limited business was reported at lower levels. Dhelaknat were quoted at Rs. 25 and Soom at Rs. 14-8.

RAILWAYS.

Sellers Predominated in the Light Railways section and only a minimum of transactions resulted. Burdwan-Cutwa and Mayurbhanj Railways changed hands at lower levels.

THE COLOUR BAR.

D. P. R. writes in the course of a letter to the "Spectator" London:

Sir,—The growing colour prejudice against the Indian in England is due, among other things, to the fact that the Britishers retired from oversea dependencies and now permanently settled in England are increasing in number from year to year. Through circumstances which they could not always help these gentlemen had occasion to see only a small section of the people in those countries and by no means the best side of their character. Therefore, the opinions which are now given and taken as the result of lifelong experience were really formed on imperfect knowledge.

An Indian Civil Servant goes out to India at about twenty-four. During the first four or five years of his career in India, he is posted to a country town in the capacity of what is called a sub-divisional magistrate. He spends the morning in going through his files and receiving visitors who are mostly title-holders and title-seekers or seek jobs for themselves or their dependants. The hours between eleven and four—the so-called office hours—he spends in trying criminal cases of all descriptions such as theft, burglary, arson, rape, poisoning, etc. The European community in such towns is extremely small, consisting often of a few jute merchants with whom he spends the evening. He cannot help listening to their complaints of the tricks played on them by the native brokers. He does not seek any Indian society, because the Indian he has met or heard about did not impress him. Four or five years of life like this and the young English Civil Servant has formed his opinion of India.

Perhaps I should try by one example to illustrate the kind of social relations that exist between the Government officials and popular leaders in India. The following episode was related to me by an Indian gentleman. The Honourable Mr. S. Sinha (of the Indian Civil Service), a son of the late Lord Sinha, had been for about two years sub-divisional magistrate in a country town when he went to marry the daughter of a distinguished Calcutta physician. On the conclusion of the marriage as he was about to return to his post, his father-in-law said to him: "Please remember me to Mr. ——," naming a well-known public man resident in that town. Mr. Sinha replied: "I am sorry, I don't know him. He never came to see me, nor did I have occasion to meet him." "What a pity," said the father-in-law. "We have been good friends for years. It is a privilege to know him. He is one of our ablest men in Bengal." He then gave his son-in-law a letter of introduction to the gentleman in question.

Meanwhile, it is absolutely necessary to do something to improve the relations between the official world and the public in India. The best course would be to send away on pension all the British members of the Civil Service and the Police Service over the age of thirty and appoint young men from England to take their places. A fresh man from England, in spite of his garbled knowledge of Indian history, is not from the beginning quite so prejudiced, unless he is taught by an Indian ex-Civil Servant father to detest the Indian, as Mr. Churchill says in his autobiography hat he was "taught to detest the Irish" (a confession that were far better omitted). It is the senior people in the Services who as "experts" infuse the poison of suspicion and hatred into the freshers. But such a step would be too drastic and impracticable. Therefore the new arrivals from England should be given absolute freedom to form their own social connections and know India on their own without taking the opinion of their seniors ready made.

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IRELAND AND INDIA.

Commander Kenworthy Draws A Comparison.

The Irish Association of Hull has been revived, and last night held a St. Patrick's Day celebration dinner at Powolny's Restaurant, with Dr. Shine, the Bishop of Middlesbrough, and Lieut.-Commander R. M. Kenworthy, M.P., as the principal guests. Captain P. M. Dowling presided.

Commander Kenworthy said that Ireland now had her freedom as a nation, and under an efficient Government was making great progress. With regard to India, the conditions there were very different in some respects, but there was the same demand for the right of a people with a developing national conscience to manage their own affairs. He was very much disturbed indeed about India. We could not throw over our responsibilities there because of the fundamental difference.

In Ireland there was a closely-knit people with the foundations of a Government that could take over and govern, but in India there was no alternative government yet that could take over the responsibility of a population of 340 million people. Our duty was to help them to form their own constitutional parties and their own organised government, and it would be a great mistake if we tried to put back the clock. —"Yorkshire Post."

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ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1927	Rs. 468 Lakhs.	1927	Rs. 122 Lakhs.
1928	Rs. 585 "	1928	Rs. 140 "
1929	Rs. 650 "	1929	Rs. 161 "

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS

Bonuses Declared on Whole Life Assurance Policies

1924 ..... Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1,000 per Annum.
1927 ..... Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per Annum

THEREFORE

WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY

IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to:—

THE MANAGER, Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,

Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906 Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850.)

Head Office.—Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES. Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 3-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

PARIS PILLS

The greatest Tonic. One Pill when taken improves the quality, helps the system and makes the body iron strong. In fact these are Will Pills.

Price per box of 16 Pills Re. 1. Postage 6 Annas extra.

C. OMAR & CO.

(India Office) No. 5, LAHORE.

ARYANIVAS

PHONE 20455

HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

ADVANCE PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Free Vacation Classes In Indian Gymnastics.

The Bombay Physical Culture Propaganda Committee Free Vacation Class will start from 1st May to 31st May. It will be of great benefit to those who want to learn the theory and the science of the following Gymnastics and Defensive Arts in a concentrated manner. Lodging arrangements are made free of charge. Daily programme will include 6-7 hours for education in the different branches of Indian Physical Culture and Defensive Arts, and for lectures in First Aid, Scouting, Ambulance work etc. Certificates will be issued to those who pass the examination held at the end of the month.

The object of this class is strictly non-communal and non-political.

Gymnastics Clubs and other kindred Associations would do well to send one or two representatives to learn the following if they have no proper or full arrangements for teaching them.

SUBJECTS.

(1) Lathi, (2) Kathi or Lakdi, (3) Bothati, (4) Fari-Gadga, (5) Patta, (6) Scouting, (7) Wrestling (at least 50 tricks), (8) Malkhamb (at least 50 exercises).

Those who want extra instructions in Weight-Lifting, Exercises on the Bars, Lezim, Asanas, Bucket etc. will also receive satisfactory coaching.

Further enquiries and particulars or applications for enrolment should be made before the 25th April to the Secretary, Bombay Physical Culture Propaganda Committee C/o Parel High School, Lovji Castle, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay No. 12 or 224-A, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

SPANISH TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH TONGUE.

But "Its Spelling A Maze"

—:o:—

In his presidential address to the members of the Modern Languages Association at the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, the Spanish Ambassador (Marquis de Merry del Val) paid a tribute to the English language, which, he said, most readily adapted itself to modern requirements.

"Humanity, proceeding as always by a process of natural selection, has solved the problem in my opinion, by the choice of the English tongue, the most widely spoken of all European languages in the world to-day." He continued: "I, a foreigner to your nation, not only recognise this fact but hasten to add that on the whole no preference could be happier. To my mind the universality of English is not exclusively due to the extent of your Empire, the world-wide scope of your political influence, or to the yet further reach of your trade. I, frankly, from a sense of justice, attribute its omni-presence to certain inherent qualities of its own."

The Ambassador attributed the universal popularity of the English language to the following three main reasons:—It was devoid of grammatical complications such a degree that its simplicity in no small measure warranted the exaggerated assertion that it had no grammer: its heterogeneous vocabulary was nothing less than vast; and its vague and utterly conventional pronounciation was easy to imitate.—"Manchester Guardian."

ANONYMITY IN LITERATURE

Commercialism Can Not Kill Literary Excellence

(By C. J.)

Incredible as it may sound there is actually in existence a publishing establishment which exclusively produced books by anonymous authors. What is still more remarkable is that this institution was founded by young Americans in Paris—that nospitable city where literary and artistic emigres and exotics move about unmolested—and that its activities are soon to be extended to New York.

EXOTICS IN PUBLISHING

The Carrefour Press—that is the name of the idealistic, anonymous publishers—does not seem to have put forth many books so far and cannot be said to have met with any measure of success, that is to say, in the material sense of the term. The Press-cutting which announces the venture gives one no idea of the books so far printed by this press except the one which bears the curious title, "U. S' A. With Music," "which was written to be acted and not to be read and which was dedicated to an Associated Press dispatch." It must no doubt have been a master-piece in anonymity although we can only guess about its contends or, to be more precise, stage-scenes, which, one surmises, have yet to be presented. One is naturally inclined to the belief that the whole thing was some kind of "stunt" probably in salesmanship even while it contained the element of exticism. This conclusion is, however checked by what would seem to be the essential aim of the enterprise.

Their ideal was a high one. If a book was any good, they argued, it would sell whether or not the name of its author was attached. If a book was bad it was unfair to the public to sell it on the reputation of its author as is too often done in this commercial world. Books, they declared, should be as impersonal and anonymous as newspaper editorials.

RELATIVITY IN ANONYMITY

Such idealism as this errs, one is afraid, on the side of the conviction that our world was as perfect as we may wish for, that a public waited, so to speak, at the doors of this printing-house to receive and welcome literary excellence when it was offered to them. The note of civic good is truly platonic and we have no doubt but that every dreamer of the imaginary "ubs beate" envisaged a literary market run by the Carrefour Presses of the idea metropolis. The case for pure anonymity is certainly irresistible and not even Sir Ernest Benn, whose achievement in public—fancying remains quite phenomenal, could pick a single flaw in it. Paradoxically, however the most sordid-minded commericialist would as emphatically protest 'What's, in a name?' while he knew that 'muck' is what the public wants and gets. Anonymity, intrinsically, meant nothing beyond, probably, flattering the vanity of the author-who set greater store by his work and rose above the common level of vulgarity. The mere name does not matter. But it is invariably the quality and excellence of the production with which that name is associated that refleat either success or fame: the name has the relative importance. What is essential, in any case, is that the public shall possess taste and discrimination.

VALUES OF LITERATURE

Anonymity, in and for itself, is of no consequence. It is extremely doubtful indeed, whether anonymity could be practicable at all. No writing or any other expresion of the human mind could be quite impersonel. It is possible and even deirable to do away with the convention of affixing the writer's name to the book: but its contents would shout it out: personality, in that sense, can never be abolished whether it was projected in a newspaper paragraph or the more pretentious publication in the book format. Nor can anonymity be accepted as a cure for commercialisation. Literary excellence outlives the evil: or the phenomenon of posthumous fame would not exist. Commercialisation, however well organised it may be, can touch only the surface and not the core of literature. The Carrefour Press is interesting to us in so far as it expresses a consciousness that is by no means rare even in the condition of commercialism.

THE FUTURE OF THE PARSIS.

The "Near East and India" writes:—

An interesting sidelight on the prospects of the minority communities under the new dispensation in India is revealed by the uneasiness prevailing among the Parsis. Some of the leading men of this enterprising and advanced section of the people of India have sought to assure their future by embracing the Congress cause and contributing to its funds. Many of the rank and file, however, see little hope of salvation in this direction, and a serious suggestion has been made that they should return to the country of their origin, Persia. The suggestion is based on the better treatment now accorded to that fragment of their co-religionists who have always remained in Persia, but it has received its main support from an idea that seems to have been sedulously promulgated that Persians of to-day are tired of Islam and may be ready to embrace Zoroastrianism, the ancient faith of the country. If this idea is really entertained by the Parsis, we fear they are doomed to disappointment. The Persians may not be orthodox Mussulmans, but they are still capable of much fanaticism in support of the Islamic religion, and large sections, perhaps the majority of the population make no claim to descend from the old Iranians The administration of Persia has improved greatly under the rule of Shah Riza Pahlavi, and, indeed the mere suggestion of a return of the Parsis from their dispersion is a compliment to the persian monarch. We think it, however, in the highest degree unlikely that the Parsis would find the atmosphere of Persia more congenial than that even of an India under "Purna Swaraj", and trust that the movement will go no farther. That it should have been started at all is an illustration of the fears that follow any weakening of the British power in India.

MALIGN PLANETS PROPITIATED!

A Long Desired Opportunity Availed at Last!

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE AN END OF HUMAN SUFFERINGS.

Eclipse-Ceremony held at our Society

On the 2nd April last a Lunar Eclipse occurred, in which the entire disc was engulfed on this side of our country. Now, the Tantra says that propitiation ceremony held during the eclipse produces a thousand fold result and that Kavachas consecrated during that period become infallible in potency. The wearers of such Kavachas are sure to derive the greatest possible result therefrom.

We have pleasure to inform the general public that on that auspicious occasion we had a big JAGNA held in our temple at Mahasakti Asram, 105, Grey Street, Calcutta and it will not be an exaggeration in the least if we boast that a like ceremony could nowhere be met in Hindusthan. During that JAGNA, JAPAS and HOMA and other cardinals of the Tantra were performed by pious Brahmins, well-versed in Tantra Shastra and hundreds of different Kavachas have been consecrated on that occasion.

We have still a few Kavachas undisposed. Those who desire to have such a Kavacha, are requested to remit half the price in advance and send us an order without losing time. Those who are unaware of the prices may remit some money at least in advance and the prices will be duly intimated.

We have also pleasure to mention that we had made an announcement with effect that all orders reaching us on or before May 2nd next would be given a half price concession.

Now, though the stock of the consecrated Kavachas are going to run out, yet we resolve to stick to our previous announcement. But, we fear, we might not be able to continue the concession till the end of the promised period. Hence we again request our purchasers not to lose any time, but place order with us immediately.

NO DELAY. NO DESPAIR.

(For detailed list and prices please ask free Catalogue or read the issue of this paper, dated 2nd April 1930.)

All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.

President Prof.: Pandit B.K. BHATTACHARYYA, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S., 105, Grey Street, B. CALCUTTA.

INSURE WITH THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA. ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,

Branch Manager,

50-52, Churchgate Street. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Civic Address to the Mahatma by the Municipal Corporation at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga G. I. P. to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagwat at the Anandilal Poddar School, Santa Cruz, the next day (Sunday) morning at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

—:o:—

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A conversational meeting will be held at the Youth Lodge T. S. to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Lodge premises, French Bridge Mr. G. N. Joshi M.A., LL.B. will be the guest of the evening.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

The Swadeshi Exhibition arranged by the Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar will be kept open on Saturday between 4 and 8 p.m. today (Saturday) at Nathibai Kanya Shala, Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road Bombay 4. The Demonstration of Economic "Chula" is specially arranged.

MAHILA SWADESHI BHANDAR.

The annual general meeting of all the shareholders of Mahila Swadeshi Bhandar will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at the Nathibai Kanya Shala, Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. All shareholders are requested to attend with friends.

LIFE BEYOND GRAVE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public discourse on 'Life beyond Grave' (Reincarnation of Souls) in English at Batliboi's Commercial Institute Hall. Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, today (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

—:o:—

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of Capt. G. W. V., the Band President, the Band of 1st Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) commencing from 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CONGRESS WORK IN KERALA.

A meeting will be held at the Mahratta High School, Girgaum (near Opera House Tram Terminus) to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. when Miss M. Karthyayani Ammal will speak on "Congress Work in Kerala". All interested in Congress activities in Kerala are requested to be present.

THE QUARAN CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targibo Taalime Islam, Princess Building, near J. J. Hospital, "The Quran Class" will be conducted by Maulana Abu Yousuf Isfahani to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

—:o:—

THE BANK EMPLOYERS UNION.

The Head quarters of the Bombay Bank Employees Union has been changed from Hill Road, Bandra to 42, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

A meeting of the Bombay Bank Employees Union will be held today (Saturday) at 4 P.M. in the Union's registered Office, at 42 Hamman Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Karnatakees of Bombay will be held at Dwarkadas Lane near 'A' Ward Congress Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) when Mr. Mulraj Karsondas will preside and Dr. Hardikar, Sardar Thaman Singh, Mr. Ekambara Iyer and others will speak

AUM

Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd.

Head Office: "Universal Buildings", Madras.

ANNOUNCEMENT

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all the Donation Certificate and Bondholders of the abovesaid Association that the ENSUING DRAWINGS relating to the Donation Bonds and Certificates will be held ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1931, and only those persons, who will apply for Certificates and Bonds and also those who pay their instalments in arrears up to date in respect of their Bonds or Certificates, BEFORE THE 24TH APRIL, 1931, WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SAID DRAWINGS.

B. D. STHALEKAR.
Branch Secretary
Aga Khan Buildings
9, Dalal Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th April, 1931.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

—:o:—

The Summer Vacation of the Bombay High Court commences from April 20. Justices Rangnekar and Murphy will sit during the vacation, on the following dates fixed for Criminal and Civil business:—

Appellate side criminal: May 11 and June 8.

Original side, Civil, insolvency: April 21 and May 5. Short causes, May 6 and June 4.

The second criminal sessions presided over by Mr. Justice Barlee, will continue in the vacation to dispose off the three pending cases, viz: (1) Lamington Road Shooting Case, (2) Bhushava Trunk murder case and (3) Kelewadi murder case.

The High Court will reopen on June 15.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE.

Further evidence was recorded on Friday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road shooting case in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special Jury at the second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

A. I. YOUNG MEN'S JAIN SOCIETY.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 17.

The All-India Young Men's Jain Society Sammelan concluded its sittings to-day under the presidentship of Sheth Ranchhoddas Seshakarandas. It passed nearly twelve resolutions recommending complete boycott of the Swetamber Jain Conference, congratulating those who have helped for the uplift of Jain Shasan and showing displeasure against those Jain papers which are conducting propaganda against certain Jain Munis and Jain principles and also congratulating those who have taken "deexa." It passed a resolution recognising the importance of practical as well as religious education and appointing a committee of 21 gentlemen to inquire, report and prepare a scheme.

A FAREWELL LETTER TO LORD IRWIN.

—:o:—

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in the course of an Open Letter to Lord Irwin says:—

Five years ago, as you were thinking of India, dreaming of India, and sailing to India, did a thought ever cross your mind, that you, a fine polished Christian gentleman, would play the role of a Czar, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India! No, Sir, no. None of us even ever dreamt, that a lover of peasants and workers would perpetuate the ruinous 18d. Ratio; or tolerate a fictitious currency; or deny to India her Fiscal Autonomy.

ORDINANCES GALORE!

Lord Irwin, please peruse your various Ordinances. Can you point out from the recent history of any other country a parallel to your most autocratic rule? Can you mention any other land, where administrative policy inflicted such indignities and injuries on armless, defenceless and non-violent men, women and children? Lord Irwin, reflect on all the tragic days; and realize how your policy kept her in fetters and in tears.

EXPOSE THE OFFICIAL REVOLT

Lord Irwin, you owe a duty to yourself, to Lord Willingdon, and to the people of England; and that is to let them know most clearly, how the Bourbon bureaucrats in India have revolted against you; how they have set aside your orders; and have given ultimatums to resign in connection with the tragedies at Peshawar, Sholapur, Lahore, Calcutta etc.! Had you had the courage of Lord Morley, you could have baulked them all, and put them right in their place. Even now you can warn your successor and the Cabinet of this real menace in India.

BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union was held on Sunday, at Patel Buildings Poibawdi, Mr. S. R. Bhise presiding. It was decided to convene a conference of the Bombay Textile workers to consider (1) Harassment to the workers in the Bombay Textile Mills, (2) Economic condition of Textile Workers and (3) their organisation on the basis of class struggle and chalk out a suitable plan of work. This conference will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union. A propaganda committee of members S. P. P. Bhise, Philip Antone, B. T. Ranadive, Chimaji Jadhav, S. G. Surve, Amuneka, S. V. Deshpande, R. D. Powar Khanderao Desai and Kedar Gupte has been formed.

All concerned are requested to make this conference a grand success.

Further details can be had from the G. K. Union Office, Patel Buildings, Poibawdi, Parel.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

—:o:—

Dividends, To Shareholders: Bonus To Staff.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the B.E.S.T. Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday evening, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presiding.

The report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1930, showed that the total revenue of the company for the year was Rs. 17038364-5-7. The total expenditure for the period amounted to Rs. 9669334-6-11, the balance Rs. 7369029-15-8 being the net receipts for the year. From the amount provision was made, for interest for the year on the seven per cent. debenture debt, Rs. 700000; provision for depreciation, general account, Rs. 1684-402; provision for depreciation, special account, Rs. 244242, provision for reserve against fluctuations in value of assets Rs. 75-600; and provision for writing off rights and concessions, Rs. 40710. After making the abovementioned deductions the available balance of profit was Rs. 4624675-15-8, which with the balance brought forward from last year's account (Rs. 285725-9-4) aggregated Rs. 4910401-9-0. Out of this, the meeting approved of a dividend for the year on the seven per cent: cumulative preference shares. Rs. 630000; a dividend for the year on the ordinary shares of 14 per cent. Rs. 3780000; and bonus to the company's officers and employees Rs. 215000, the balance of Rs. 285401-9-0 to be carried forward to next year's account.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Purshotamdas said that the past year opened well with a good recovery in traffic and normal expansion in the supply branch. From May onwards, however, they had felt the full force of the economic blizzard which had struck Bombay, in common with other parts of India. For the first time in the history of the country, the demand for electrical energy had declined. The traction department had fared even worse. Apart from trade depression, the disturbances in the city induced many of the travelling public to refrain from using trams, and the losses in this branch had not been recouped by subsequent recoveries. They were, however, able to maintain their standard dividend of seven rupees per share and to make the usual allocations to fixed reserves, and other heads.

In the supply branch the number of consumers had increased, but many were using less electrical energy owing to the severe economy forced on them by slackness in trade. The company's sales and service policy had influenced the demand for electrical energy.

In the traction branch they could not encourage traffic if there was none. As a public utility company they had to maintain an efficient and regular service under all conditions. It was disappointing to find that the measures taken to improve and quicken the tramway services were not reflected in larger earnings, but that arose from causes which were beyond their control. Their policy was to give Bombay a tramway service second to none in the world. New tram cars of the most modern type were about to be ordered to provide more comfortable seating for passengers and, if funds permitted, they would proceed with the modernisation of the service rolling stock.

Sir Purshottamdas next referred to the changes in the bus service and the revision in fares. With the additional duty on petrol they would have to incur a little additional loss, but the company would maintain the service as it was a great convenience to the middle classes. In conclusion the chairman paid a tribute to the working of the staff and their loyalty towards the company.

The report and the statement of accounts were unanimously adopted. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. No. Saklatwala were re-elected directors.

"RAILWAYMAN" EDITOR IN DEFAMATION CHARGE.

The case for defamation which was filed against Mr. Purandhare, the editor of the "G.I.P. Railwayman," came up for hearing before Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar. Mr. Vaz of the G.I.P. Employees' Mutual Benefit Society, appeared for the complainant Mr. Dyer of Kalyan. Messrs. G. R. Chitale, Advocate of Lonavala, and Vice-President of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, and Mr. H. K. Nargolkar, Advocate, appeared for Mr. Purandhare.

The case is postponed to 28th April.

STOCKS AND SHARES

POOR BUSINESS AND PRICES EASY.

Operators Awaiting Developments.

Bombay, April 17.

The share market witnessed poor business to-day and scattered selling was responsible for small declines. Bombay Burma and Tata Steel shares also ruled easy.

The uncertainty of the political outlook is again on the brain, on the operators and are awaiting further developments. Release of Sholapur prisoners, brings relief but there continues utter absence of outside business. Communal

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 17.

Bombay Dyeing 701; 2; 693; 700
Century 157; 66-14
Colaba 108; 7
Crescent 77
Fazul 410-10; 11
Indore 368-2
Madhowji N. 30
Nagpur 371; 370-10
New Great 167; 66-14
Pearl 250
Simplex 70.
Swadeshi 291; 89-6
Burma 447; 41; 43
Hydro 107-13; 7-8
Tram 120-15
Deff. 223
Ord. 25-6; 8; 2; 24-14
Bundi 15-8
Indian 196; 95
Katni Ord. 176; 75
Alcock 160

speeches are responsible for the present nervousness and unless something definite is known, there seems no chance for any increase in the daily turnover. At present prices are fluctuating in tune with Jobbers' operations. There is a large section who are inclined to look for higher prices in view of no demand for foreign cloth but they have no nerves to increase their business. Transactions for June settlement will commence from Monday the 20th inst.

MILLS. Bombay, Apr. 17.	
100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom Cotton P.	4-10
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	700
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	256-14
500 Central India P.	446-4
100 Central India	370-10
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Co.ia	147-8
100 Crescent	77-8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D.	0-0-0
100 Elphinstone P	22
100 Elphinstone	5-0
250 Fazulbhoy	410
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	125- 0
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	367-8
250 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10-4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	145-10
250 Laxmi	970
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	447-8
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	166-14
100 New City	61-4
250 Pabani	153-12
250 Pearl	250
100 Phoenix	295-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	8-0
1000 Sholapur	1955
250 Simplex	70
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	289-6
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1530
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	63-4
50-15 Central	14-3
£10-5 Eastern	72-8 xd.
500 Imperial	1072- 8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	266-4
100-50 India	32-8
5 Union	3-4- 6
CEMENT.	
40 Katni Df.	710-0
10 Bundi	15-6
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	195
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	105-0
10 Punjab P.	9-10
100 Katni	175
10 Punjab P.	9-10
10 Punjab	9-4
10 Shahabad	154-6
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-10
15 New India	17-12
200-100 Oriental	1650
10 Vulcan	5-12-0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	119-6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val	588-12
50 Bom Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	107-8
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1107-8
1000 Tata Power	455-0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	780- 0
100 Amritsar Patti	118-0
100 Central Province	80-4
100 Dho Baramati	91-8
100 Gujrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	641-4
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	15-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	116-14
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-8
30 Tata Steel D.	283-12
75 Tata Steel	24-14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	160
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	190-10
50 Bom. Telephone	47-8
3s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-13-5
125 Burma Old	443-2
50 Bom. Burma New	160
100 Indian Bleaching	147-8
15 Scindia	7-0-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-9-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-14-0

DR. JANI'S TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Official Denial Of Hardships Challenged.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to see the letter from the Under-Secretary, Home Department of the Bombay Government dated 3rd December 1931 to Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Jani regarding the treatment of Dr. V. P. Jani in jail. I am ready to challenge the Under-Secretary that his statement is not founded on fact. I personally saw Dr. V. P. Jani and his comrades Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim and Mr. Ratan Dalai with convict clothing who were confined in the solitary cell No. 6 where I was confined. Dr. Jani and his comrades were given *chakki* to grind. They were mercilessly beaten.

In spite of their repeated requests to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Jail to give them their own clothings—as they were convicted as the *Simple Imprisonment Political Prisoners* the Superintendent, did not care to listen. Nearly a fortnight they were compelled to put on the convict clothing. Dr. Jani had lost 35 lbs. weight in jail and not 12 lbs. as stated by the Under Secretary.

Does the Under Secretary know that Dr. Jani was weighed after one month of his admission in the jail when he was much pulled down?—Yours, etc.,

KUMAR ANAND,
The Founder of the All-India Political Sufferers' League.
Bombay, April 16.

COPY OF LETTER TO MRS. JANI

—:o:—

No. 0-18367, Home Department,
Bombay Castle, 3rd December, 1930

From,
G. W. McELHINNY, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, BOMBAY.

To,
Mrs. Dhanlaxmi V. Jani,
Keshav Bhuvan, Rajkot Civil Station,
KATHIAWAR.

Subject:—
PRISONERS.
Alleged Ill-treatment of Dr. V. P. Jani.

Madam,

With reference to your letter dated the 4th November, 1930, requesting that enquiries be made regarding the alleged ill-treatment of prisoner Dr. V. P. Jani in prison, I am directed to the state that:—

(1) the prisoner was at no time confined in a cell,

(2) he was never given convict clothing,

(3) there is no record of his having been placed on labour at Yerowada Central Prison or at Visapur Prison,

(4) he was permitted to write letters and he did so on the three occasions,

(5) no interview with his solicitor was refused to him, and

(6) he was suffering from obesity on admission to jail and has lost 12 and not 35 lbs. as alleged; the loss may account for his present good health.

I have the honour to be
Madam,
Your most obedient servant,
G. W. McELHIMONNY.
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department.

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and who are Tired of Medicines

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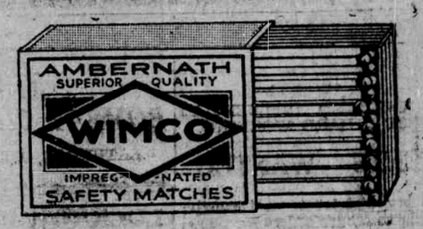

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PLEASE

THE HINDUSTANI SEVIKA DAL.

The Secy. Provisional Women's Committee writes:—

Mrs. Kamala Nehru a member of the Women's Central Committee of the H. S. Dal, will visit the Hindu Mahila Samaj to-day (Saturday) at 4-0 p.m., at Dhun Mansion, Bhutwadi. The Sevika Dal members of "D" ward and Provisional Women's Committee members are cordially requested to come.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, April 18, 1931.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

More than ten years ago,—sometime after the release of the Ali Brothers from Betul—Muslim leaders including Mr. Shaukat Ali met together and took the momentous decision of leading the Muslim community along the path of National Endeavour. Today the same Muslims with a few exceptions and more additions are meeting at Lucknow to resist the efforts of Mr. Shaukat Ali and his new friends to wean the Muslims away from that path. It is a critical juncture in the history of Muslim Nationalism. And the acuteness of the crisis has been intensified by Lord Irwin's eve-of-departure essay on inter-communal understanding. Having agreed to accept through the Bombay Muslim communalists the gratitude of "the Muslims of India" for recognising "the just demands of our community for separate electorates and weightage", Lord Irwin felt impelled to emphasise communal antagonism in the name, of course, of unity. He conceded to Cawnpore the "inevitable" effect of having "hardened Muslim opinion" against Hindus. He could not or would not see the other aspect of it. He spoke of the Muslim committee as the "representative body". He could not or would not acknowledge the existence of any other body. The tacit, though diligent, approval of communalism in its worst forms, that has been the unbroken practice of a notorious section of officialdom was publicly welcomed by Lord Irwin on Friday last. True, he had worn the mask of friendship for India But it was only to reveal his love for Government's proteges. He lectured, and pleaded with, the "majority community" on behalf of the separatist section of the Muslim community for full powers to dictate terms without owning any responsibility to the "foundations of a homogenous nation" of which Lord Irwin spoke. In his extreme solicitude for the rights of minorities, he loaded the dice, loaded them heavily and with his own Viceregal hands, against Muslim Nationalists. This would be a melancholy exhibition of benevolent neutrality, were it not dangerous.

The challenge of Separatists, backed, as it now officially is, by Lord Irwin enhances the momentous character of the Lucknow Conference. It is common knowledge that the exclusive emphasis laid on Separate Electorates is due to the Communalist's instinct of self-preservation. It is no concern of his if the pernicious system, so far from achieving National homogeneity, will cut the Nation in twain. It is no concern of his if Separate Electorates perpetuated, as they certainly would, both among Hindus and Muslimans the mentality that lends to the "inevitability" of Cawnpore's ultimate validity. It is no concern of his if legislatures under Swaraj were turned into inter-communal debating societies when they should be occupied with the supreme task of liquidating the legacies—common to both Hindus and Muslims—of ignorance, ill-health, poverty, utter backwardness that would be left for all Indians to tackle. He would equate service with the exploitation of the poor.

We hear so much about Separate Electorates. We never hear even a whisper about adult suffrage. Muslim poverty is valuable to the Noons and Haroons as their political bodyguard. They must exist even though it involve the country's disintegration and, with it, the ruin of 99 per cent. of Indian Musalmans. In the interest, therefore, not only of the country but of the Muslim masses who have to be saved from their rich parasites, the Lucknow Conference has assembled to meet the menace of separatism, the monster that Lord Irwin now seems to have taken to his bosom with the affection of a god-father. Given Joint Electorates and adult suffrage as the bases of a solution the communal problem will disappear without prejudice to any party save, of course, those whose existence is inter-woven with it. And no body of men is more worthy of solving it than the members of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema and those who made the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee, names to conjure with.

A NECESSARY REMINDER

The loyalty and the co-operation which the Viceroy-Designate expects from the people of India will be offered to him only on certain conditions. Replying to the customary welcome address by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Lord Willingdon said: "I feel sure I may ask with all confidence for that same co-operation, that same loyalty and friendship from the Princes and people of India to help me to overcome all the difficulties that lie before us to lead our great country on in a spirit of mutual goodwill, freedom, fairplay and obedience to the law of the land so that she may move forward rapidly towards her goal of responsible Government, to a position of absolutely equal partnership with the other Dominions under the Crown." It is necessary to remind Lord Willingdon at once that India's goal is complete independence, which, however, does not necessarily mean severance of the British connection. And the measure of the people's co-operation with Government will depend upon whether the Government will help or hinder the people in their efforts to secure genuine independence. As regards obedience to the laws of the land, we trust that very soon all the laws of the country will be brought into conformity with the will of the sovereign people, so that they may justly be called the laws of the land in the fullest sense of the term. And we trust too, that Lord Willingdon will so shape his policy and indicate clearly such a determination to be free from bureaucratic influence that he will be spared the necessity of ruling by "lawless laws."

BE PREPARED

We fully appreciate Lord Irwin's anxiety for the complete success of the settlement which he arrived at with Mahatma Gandhi. But if at all he expects that in the name of truce or peace the people of India should leave things entirely in the hands of the British Cabinet and the Round Table Conference delegates and should merely look on expecting Swaraj to fall into their hands, he does injustice to himself and the Indian people. Swaraj has never been won that way. The people must continue the struggle right up to the point Swaraj is safe in their hands. Only, in view of the truce, the struggle now should be in accordance with the stipulated terms.

In his reply to the address by the Bombay Millowners' Association, Lord Irwin said: "I particularly regret the tendency manifest in some quarters to regard the immediate future as a period of truce, of which advantage should be taken to re-organise forces for a further struggle." But surely there is nothing wrong in the people or the Government to be prepared for the resumption of the struggle if such resumption is unfortunately found necessary. Indeed the Government is always prepared, and more than prepared, for any kind of struggle. It has organised might on its side, and through it control over the country's resources. But the people rely only on the justice of their cause and on their capacity to suffer. And a people as a whole do not court suffering unless impelled by a strong sense of duty to do so. There is, therefore, no danger to peace in Congressmen re-organising their forces and in being prepared for the worst. To expect them to be unprepared even for a campaign of self-sacrifice is most unfair. Indeed for the Congress to be fully prepared for jails, for lathis, even for worse is the surest way to lasting peace. Only when it realises the determination of the Indian people will Britain relinquish its hold on India. And till India gets Swaraj she will not give peace to herself or to those who deny her freedom.

THE IDOL OF THE AGE!

By MEHR K. E. TARAPORE, ("NADAN").

(ACROSTIC SONNET).

Man shall I say—or superman,
At will who doth expound a plan!
Helm of the country's destinies,
At just a glance doth set at ease!
Awake, arise; from home and hearth,
Thought, word and deed he holds to worth!
Momentous all his gestures great,
Alarming crisis alleviate!
Gandhi-Irwin parleys pave
A Nation's way to "guide and save"!
Nominee of the nation's cause,
Dauntlessly working without pause!
Herald of Swaraj, self-less, sage;
Immortal, Idol of this Age!

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

"The problem in India is the absence of any alternative Government to the British," says Commander Kenworthy. It is time that Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar bestirred himself again with his scheme of parallel government.

* * * *

"Maulana Shaukat Ali has always had a dilated notion of his capacity," says Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.

A typical India-Rubber-Man in politics with views more elastic than himself.

* * * *

Is Mr. Entwistle, the Manchester valuation expert, who was brought out a few months ago to Bombay to advise on a mills-merger scheme which certain local textile magnates intended to promote, sore over his unsuccessful trip?

* * * *

He vents his wrath against the Indian "competitors" of Lancashire in textile production in an article he contributes to the "Manchester Guardian." He says: "One of the saddest things I have observed is the violent competition of English textile machine-makers in India. Surely, it is time Lancashire men stopped supplying machinery much below cost of manufacture to provide competitors with equipment."

* * * *

But he forgets that Indians can buy textile machinery from other countries, just as they can secure experts about problems of merger elsewhere than in England. Had they cared, our merger-faddists could have secured expert advice from indigenous sources even!

* * * * *

The "Evening News" is jubilant at Lord Willingdon's declaration of policy. Absolute equal partnership with other Dominions is his initial slogan. This is reassuring to some extent.

* * * *

But I am more concerned with his Lordship's statement: "I shall endeavour to carry on the great work which has been done for the past five years by Lord Irwin." Are we in for more ordinances and lathis?

* * * *

I glanced with some curiosity at the official list of those invited for the Viceroy's Functions. Under the headings "Knights," Madras is preponderating, while many of the major provinces have been completely left out. Who says Madras does not pull its weight?

* * * * *

According to a Press report, the complementary list of the R.T.C. Delegates will be published soon after Lord Willingdon's arrival. But in view of heavy rush, it is advisable to suspend complementary lists for the season. The R T. C. can go on with its present patrons.

LORD IRWIN AND INDIAN STATE SUBJECTS.

RECORD OF NEGLECT AND INDIFFERENCE

(PROF. G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

His Excelency Lord Irwin lays down the reins of his exalted office as Viceroy to-morrow. It is necessary to review the career of his lordship so far as the Indian States are concerned. And the verdict which the States' people will pronounce upon it is that as Viceroy he has proved a complete failure. So far as the States were concerned his policy is characterised by want of broad and bold statesmanship, by weakness, by vacillation, by injudiciousness and by a complete neglect of the States' people.

STATES' PEOPLE IGNORED

When the Butler Committee was appointed neither the people of British India nor the Indian States' people were consulted on this occasion. The interests of them both were seriously involved. Lord Irwin did not enable the States' people to place their views before the Committee though specially requested to do it. His Excellency declined to receive the deputation of the States' people in this respect. His Excellency did not take any care to place the views of the Indian States' people before the Simon Commission. His Government without giving any hearing to the States' people gave its consent to the theory of direct relations to the Crown, to the division of paramountcy, to the recognition of the office of the Viceroy as distinct from that of the Governor General. Lord Irwin declined to invite the representatives of the Indian States' people to the Round Table Conference. When Federation became a live issue and when the interests of the States' people were directly concerned in settling the scheme of a Federation, and when repeated requests were made to His Lordship to allow representatives of the States' people to participate in the deliberations of the Conference he declined to take any action and turned a deaf ear to the incessant prayers of the Indian States' people to allow them representation.

INDIAN STATES' DELEGATION

So far as the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference is concerned there has been a hopelessness in the selection of the members. There are three classes of States as described in the Butler report but not a single member is selected from the second and third class States. The ruler of Bikaner and his Prime Minister were both selected. The ruler of Bikaner if he wanted his Prime Minister by his side, could have very well taken him along with him. Representatives of minor States were selected and we find the strange spectacle that when a representative of an important minority States in Kathiawar was asked his opinion in the Federal Structural Committee he replied that as his ruler was minor he could not offer any opinion. We have to ask him why he did go and why this anomalous position was not considered when making the selection. We do not know by whom Lord Irwin was inspired in making these nominations. It is openly stated that the States' people were not invited to the R. T. Conference because the Princes were deadly opposed to this proposal. If this is true it correctly indicates the real policy of Lord Irwin's Government towards the Indian States.

UNDUE DEFERENCE

Lord Irwin has felt an undue deference for the Indian Princes and he has been reluctant to speak his mind plainly when ever provoked to do so. When His Lordship was assailed in the Chamber by the Indian Princes for the interference into their internal affairs by the Paramount Power he very meekly and apologetically replied. "Where have we interfered unless in cases of gross misrule?" His Lordship ought to have stated as boldly, as Lord Reading did, that it is the bounden duty of the Paramount Power irrespective of treaties to interfere into the affairs of the States whenever Imperial interests and the welfare of the States' people make it necessary to do so. The result of this softness and weakness on the part of His Excellency towards the Indian Princes has been that their importance has been unnecessarily magnified. Their autocracy is ensured and unchecked. They are not plainly told their responsibilities and duties, their claims for internal sovereignty and independence are not vigorously contested by the counter-claims of what is due from them and of the treaty obligations which they ought to fulfil before they can claim higher privileges. They are not made aware of the fact that so long as they are not willing to emulate the gracious example of His Majesty in adopting responsible Government as their goal they cannot hope and expect any betterment of their position. In proportion to the elevation of the Princes and the importance attached to them the position of the States' people is correspondingly degraded and rendered abject. And all this is due to the

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN AIR PILOTS.

—:o:—

Tory Journal's Malicious Charge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Morning Post" warns that the work of piloting the Indian Air Routes should not be entrusted to Indians for some time to come.

The "Morning Post" forgets that we have in India young Air Pilots like Messrs. Kabali, Engineer, Chawla Tata, Man Mohansingh, Dhargalkar who have done astonishing good work in their short training of thirty to forty hours flights. Certainly the Britisher has more knowledge of flying for some years and whatever a Britisher did was due to his experience of many years. Much credit is due to our Indian Pilots who in such a short time of hardly a couple of years have achieved record flights.

In India there is hardly any scope for an Indian to qualify himself as a training Pilot. He has got to go to London to study almost all the subjects pertaining to Aviation and when he comes back he has no scope to get some work.

It would be very proper if the British Air Ministry encourages the Indian Pilots as assistants, so that after a year or so they would be very fit as Air Mail Pilots and to have the sole charge of the Indian Air Mails.

There are some instances where a young Indian Pilot who in his teens gets his B license from the British Air Ministry, has made successful flights and visited Porbunder, Poona, Bhavnagar, Karachi and some parts near Bombay.

These achievements of young Indians effectively explode the malicious charge of the "Morning Post"

Indians have proved and will still prove, that given proper opportunities they can equal the achievements of any British Pilots.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

April, 15.

"BOYCOTT AND KHADDAR"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is now exactly a year since Mr. Vithalbhai Patel advised us not to buy any cloth for a period of one year. In reading through your interesting leader of the 13th instant on "Boycott and Khaddar" I came upon the following remarks. "Any relaxation now may mean the throwing away of the advantage gained after unprecedented sacrifices. That would be truly a betrayal." Then coming further you appeal to all boycott workers to consider the constructive point of view of the production of Indian cloth to replace the boycotted foreign cloth, and you rightly apprehend that "any neglect of this side of the question may lead to profiteering and worse on the part of some of our millowners and ultimately ruin the boycott. Indian mills by themselves cannot possibly soon replace all the foreign cloth eliminated; but etc. etc....."

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, a shrewd politician must have had all that in his mind when he advised us to refrain from buying even our mills' cloth for a period of one year. We know worse times are still in store for us. The struggle is surely not ended. Why should be not follow Mr. Patel's advice for another year from this month?

This will give a chance to our mill-owners to manufacture and flood our markets, at the end of this year, with sorts similar to boycotted foreign cloth if they make up their minds now in right earnest to take advantage of the movement still further. If one quietly considers this sort of suggested flooding of Indian mills' goods at the end of this year, he will surely percieve many advantages both for our millowners and for the coming struggle. I want the Congress and the Nationalist Press to give more prominance to Mr. Patel's last year's advice for our country's sake.—Yours, etc.

N. H. B.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

No Truck With Foreign Cloth.

It is good news to learn that in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi the local mill owners are doing their best to expedite the execution of the proposal to re-export foreign cloth. But as in the last analysis the elimination of foreign cloth depends more upon the consumers than upon suppliers, Gandhiji relies most upon the people to refuse to touch foreign cloth as if it were a poison or a contamination. We must thank the "Times of India's" own correspondent at Ahmedabad for his report that Gandhiji has suggested that labourers employed in the removal of foreign cloth from one place to another should refuse to help merchants in doing so by striking work and the Vanar Sena and women should continue to peacefully dissuade the public from purchasing foreign cloth."

Back To Freedom.

We welcome Sjt. Avari back to freedom, or rather to comparative freedom. To-day no Indian can really feel that he is free. His unconditional release—he is the last man to accept any conditions—makes one anxious about his health. There is considerable public dissatisfaction that the Government of the Central Provinces pursued a very ungenerous policy in his case. His being put in a lunatic asylum was a bitter joke and one only hopes that the joke has not gone so far as to incapacitate him from active work. We hope he will soon be restored to health, to fight for the national cause again.

A Vigilant Association.

The report of the Bombay Vigilance Association for the year 1930 is a record of some useful work done during the year. The Association did much to put on the Statute Book the amended Prostitution Act of 1923, which became law in August 1930. If the new Act is rigorously enforced it should go a long way in putting an end to commercialised vice. The Association has so far published 17 leaflets and 11 pamphlets on various aspects of Prostitution, and may of these publications, we suppose, are still available at the Association's Head Quarters, 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort Bombay. We note that the Association has a vigilant eye on the Massage Establishments and Turkish Baths in the city. The most beneficent work to the credit of the Association is its conducting a shelter or a home for rescued women where they are taken care of and enabled to turn to honourable means of livelihood. The Association deserves to be better known than it is. We do not know why the report does not state how many members the Association has, who can be its members and what are the principle rules of its constitution.

The Late K. T. Paul.

The death of Mr. K. T. Paul robs the country of an Indian Christian who was also an earnest patriot and a thorough Nationalist. Above sectarianism as he was, he rendered great services to the cause of India in his own way. He commanded the confidence of Gandhiji, and, although he joined the first Round Table Conference, his speech condemning in plain and unqualified language the regime of lathi and imprisonment will long be remembered. We offer our deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

Abhoy Ashram.

It is a pleasure to record the ever-increasing progress of the Abhoy Ashram of Commilla, Bengal. This Ashram, one of the finest products of the Non-Co-operation movement of 1921, is run on the lines of the Sabarmati Ashram by a band of selfless workers. It has now, we learn from its latest report, as many as 160 regular workers, almost all working on the barest subsistence allowance. Its main activities are Khaddar organisation, mass education, medical relief and other forms of social service. It has no less than 20 khadar centres distributed all over Bengal and the annual sales of the Khaddar produced amount to Rs 2,00,000. It also conducts 34 primary and secondary schools, one Medical School with a dispensary and a hospital attached to it. In the recent civil disobedience movement 80 of the workers participated and 73 of them were arrested a number of times. With a view to extending its work considerably the Ashram has budgeted for a sum of Rs. 57,000 including Rs. 7,000 for repaying a debt incurred last year; which sum, considering the enormous work done by the Ashram, is a most modest estimate. We trust the Ashram's appeal for the amount will meet with a ready and generous response from the public. Indeed India needs many more such Ashrams to propagate the principles inculcated by Mahatma Gandhi

JUDGE SANJANA PULLS UP PLEADERS.

Deaf Man As Prosecution Witness.

A MAN OF "CONVICTIONS."

At the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing Case on Friday before Mr. B. N. Sanjana Sessions Judge at Thana, Abya Bitkya Narangikar a stone deaf witness from Chirner gave evidence for the prosecution. A court havaldar was employed to shout out every question in the ear of the witness to which he then made replies.

"GANDHI-KI JAI."

Trimbak Gopal Karurkar, the Talati of Vidhne was further examined when the proceedings commenced on Friday.

Witness stated that when the Mamlatdar, the Police and the crowd came down from the hill they were greeted with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki Jai."

Cross-examining the witness, Mr. R. P. Karandikar, the defence pleader, called upon the prosecution to produce the statement of the witness recorded by Mr. Kaundinya on September 29.

Mr. W. B. Pradhan, the Public Prosecutor refused to produce the statement on the ground that the inquiry conducted by Mr. Kaundinya was a departmental inquiry.

COMPELLED TO PRODUCE IT.

Judge: The other side wants to contradict that statement and when you have looked into the statement the other side has every right to call upon you to produce it.

Public Prosecutor: No. I cannot produce it.

Judge: Why not. I compel you to produce the statement. I force you to do so. It is not a privileged document.

The statement was produced and read in the Court.

Replying to Mr. W. A. Rege, defence pleader, witness admitted that he knew Gopal Bal, Patil of Chirner, who had his party in the village. Shiva Patil, the Police Patil of that village had his separate party. Mr. Juvekar, a third landlord had his third party and Shiva Patil and Bapu Khot were on good terms.

FACING OBSTRUCTION.

Witness further stated that Antu Sheth one of the accused had purchased a piece of land at Veshvi, but had to face considerable obstruction from some of the villagers in taking it and subsequently he had to sell it to one Abya Hasha of that village.

Witness further admitted that the Satyagrahis who were arrested while cutting trees gave their names to the Police without any hesitation, except the first one or two, but even they gave out their names themselves.

A BREEZE.

Did you see any of the arrested persons bolting away from police custody?

The Judge began to explain the question to the witness.

Mr. Rege: I want to explain the question to the witness.

Judge: I do not want your explanation.

Mr. Rege: Have I not the right to explain the question to the witness?

Judge: I do not want you to intervene. I wish you to keep quiet now.

Mr. Rege: Yes, Sir. I have to put up with all that you do, but most helplessly!

RED CROSS MEN.

The witness replied that he did not see any of the arrested persons bolting away from police custody, while he was on the hill. He did not know what happened to those who were sent down.

He further admitted that Khare accused No. 31 and other Congress workers who were wearing Red Cross badges did not interfere in any way with the Police in their work nor did they take any part in cutting trees. They were there to render medical help.

Judge: How do you know that?

Witness: Because they were wearing Red Cross badges.

STONE-DEAF WITNESS.

Replying to Mr. Damle, witness admitted that Shiva Patil was not on good terms with many people of his village.

After tea Abya Bitkya Narangikar, the stone-deaf witness from Chirner stepped into the witness-box. The Public Prosecutor informed the Court that the witness was unable to hear and he was told that in the Lower Court a peon was employed to shout out every question in his ear.

HOARSE PLEADER.

Judge: You can ask your assistant to do it. (Laughter).

Mr. Rege (Assistant to Mr. Pradhan): Sir, I am rather hoarse today.

Mr. Karandikar: That is what the witness exactly wants.

The Court Havaldar was then employed to shout out every question in the ear of the witness.

After a few questions it was found that it would be better to ask the witness to relate the story in his own way and the Court directed him to do so.

The witness said that people from 30 villages had assembled for the Satyagraha. They all met at the Ram Mandir where women worshipped a cow which was subsequently let loose in the jungle and the people then started in a procession for the forest. On reaching the bunyan tree witness saw Police Inspector and 15 to 20 police constables armed with rifles. The people had entered the forest from all the sides. The Police Inspector went into the jungle. After some time four persons who were arrested were sent down.

Witness named five persons who were arrested and sent them down. He further stated that Luxa, the first accused was moving about among the people and telling them something. He (Luxa) came to the witness and said in his ear, "Bairya (O deaf man) if you hit the Police Inspector do it with a stick and do not use your scythe."

THERE WAS ROWDYISM.

Witness further stated that when the Police Patil and the party came down there was rowdyism and seven persons whom the accused named gave blows to the Police Inspector one after the other. He also said that two persons ran after Shiva Patil who had disappeared from the village for 15 days after the tragedy.

A MAN OF "CONVICTIONS."

Cross-examined by Mr. R. P. Karandikar witness said that he lost the toe of his left foot some three years ago. It was crushed under the foot of his she-buffalo while he was milking her. Accused Luxa used to give the witness medicine.

He admitted that he had two three previous convictions against him. Once he had hit his own brother with scythe and for that he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10. Luxa, the first accused was a prosecution witness in that case. He was again convicted for committing the theft of one maund of corn at Karjat and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He was once again convicted in for 15 days when he was prosecuted by a cloth merchant in Bombay.

What is your profession now?—I sell soda-water bottles.

How much allowance you got when you gave evidence in the Lower Court?—Rs. 2 a day.

What did you do with the scythes that you picked up in the jungle?—I gave them to those who wanted them.

Did you get any money for it?—Yes. I got nine annas for three of them. Three are still at my place. If you want I will get them for you.

Mr. Karandikar: Do not be angry. If I want them I will come to you.

The witness complained, questions which were being put to him damaged his reputation.

SATYAGRAHIS' WARNING.

Describing the scenes on the day of Satyagraha witness said that he himself had been to offer Satyagraha. He had a scythe with him. Luxa had given a warning to the villagers that those who did not join Satyagraha would be fined Rs. 5 each.

Witness said that on reaching the bunyan tree he saw the Police Inspector, the Forest Overseers and others. He knew the Overseer and so warned him that they should be careful as there would be some trouble. Witness waved his scythe and told him that people had come with scythes and axes.

Before the cross-examination was over the Court rose for the day, and the hearing was adjourned till Monday.

Roumanian Prince's Flight.

PRINCE BIBESCO'S MACHINE CRASHES NEAR GAYA.

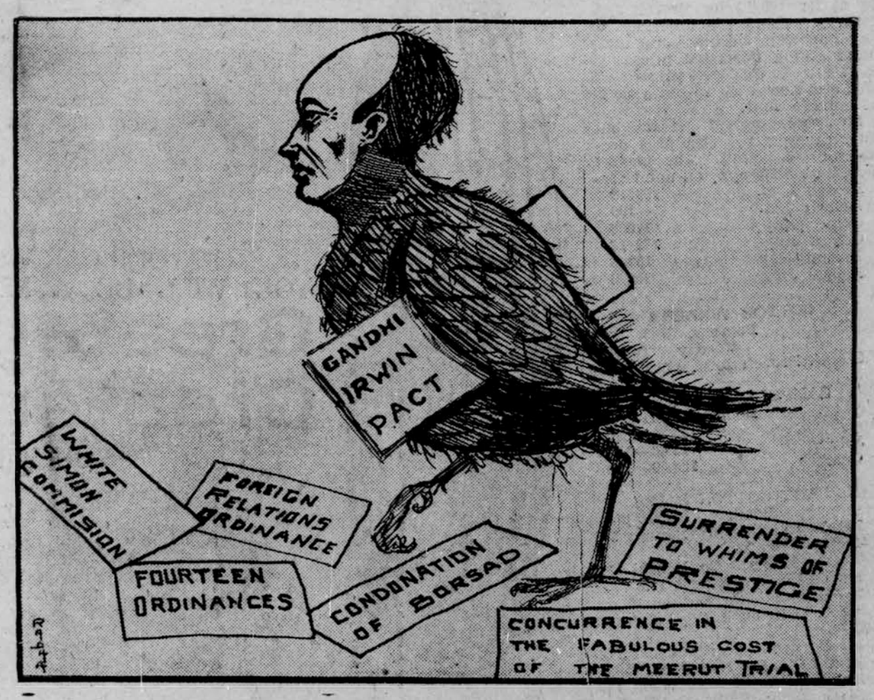
CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Roumanian Prince Antoine Bibesco, who is President of International Aeronautic Federation, and who was flying from Paris to Saigon crashed to-day between Allahabad and Gaya, about 95 miles from the latter place.

Four persons are understood to have been saved but their names are not yet available. Information regarding the crash was given by railway workers to Gaya wireless station which relayed it to Calcutta. The Prince who arrived at Karachi yesterday morning, left later for Jodhpur.—A. P.

A public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the morning at New Apashra (Poshadh Shala) where Sjt. Jamnadas Meghji will preside.

HIS ACHIEVEMENT


GANDHI IRWIN PACT
WHITE SIMON COMMISSION
FOREIGN RELATIONS ORDINANCE
FOURTEEN ORDINANCES
CONDONATION OF BORSAD
SURRENDER TO WHIMS OF PRESTIGE
CONCURRENCE IN THE FABULOUS COST OF THE MEERUT TRIAL

STORY OF AVARI'S RELEASE.

—:o:—

Security Refused.

AVARI WAS NEVER A LUNATIC SAYS ABHYANKAR.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 17.

A Congress meeting under the presidentship of Mr. P. K. Salwe was held in Chitnavis Park last evening. Mr. Abhyankar—the president of the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee spoke about the exclusive interview that he had with Mr. Manchershaw Avari at the Lunatic Asylum on the 14th instant. He found that Mr. Avari was forcibly fed for over a month but for the last four days his health got serious and forcible feeding failed. The interview lasted for about 5 hours. Mr. Abhyankar then brought the serious condition of Mr. Avari to the notice of the Local Government on the recommendation of the Medical Board, the authorities wanted to release him under the Lunacy Act and wanted a scruty to be given which Mr. Abhyankar refused to furnish, for the simple reason that Mr. Avari had never been of unsound mind. Eventually Mr. Grigson, the Deputy Commissioner, saw Mr. Abyankar at his place and realising the futility of pressing for security agreed to release Mr. Avari without one. Mr. Avari was then taken to the Central Jail and released from there at about 9 last night. He was taken to the Ashram where he is still in bed and not allowed to see any one.

THANKED.

Mr. Grigson was publicly thanked by Mr. Abhyankar. Mr. P. K. Salwe the president also thanked the Deputy Commissioner on behalf of the public, for all his endeavours to secure the release of Mr. Avari Messrs. Dhawale, Kanitkar and others also addressed the meeting.

"General" Avari was then visited at the Ashram by Messrs. Abhyankar and Salwe, who declared that by no stretch of Medical Science can it be ever asserted, for a moment, that Mr. Avari had been or is a lunatic. His mind is as sound and robust as ever in spite of all the hardships he had to undergo for four long years. The general public is sorry for his trials but is over-joyed at his release.

Dr. Moonje arrived here last night from Delhi by the Grand Trunk express at 7-30. He was received at the station by his friends and admirers. He will address a meeting to-day at 6-30 in the evening at the Hathikhana of Raja Laxman Rao on "His Continental experiences". He will probably leave to-night by express for Bombay.

LORD IRWIN AND INDIAN STATE SUBJECTS

(Continued from previous page.)

weakness of Lord Irwin and the want of courageous statesmanship betrayed by him.

Whatever may be the opinion of the British Indian people so far as His Lordship's regime is concerned—and it is hopelessly conflicting as Lord Irwin varied from Mr. Ordinance to a noble peace-maker.—so far as the States' people are concerned their verdict is as given above. His Lordship during his Viceroyalty almost ignored the very existence of the States' people and treated the seventy millions of the people living in the States as if they were persons with no political status and civic rights. From the antecedents and traditions of his lordship the people of the States had cherished high expectations when he came to this country. It is, however, with poignant regret we have to confess that those hopes are completely frustrated.

"C. R." EXPLAINS GANDHIJI.

What "Nature Is Against Us" Means.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 14.

In answering some questions at a meeting held near the Congress House last evening Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari explained some important questions that were put to him.

Answering the question why Gandhiji should go to London, he said that he was going there as a Satyagrahi only to hear his opponents who wanted to talk to him. He is confident of resuming the battle if he fails to achieve his desired object and it is, therefore that he has left aside the weapon of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answering a question put to him as to what difference there was in the circumstances that existed in 1929 which made him refuse to attend the R.T.C. and the present, Sjt. Rajagopalachari said that at that time British Cabinet was not prepared to concede Dominion Status which they are prepared to do at present. Again Gandhiji had behind him the strength of the whole nation and particularly the sufferings of the past year which have made the enemies come to terms.

BREACH OF TRUCE.

Answering whether the non-release of certain prisoners was not a breach of Truce, he made it clear that an instance of that type was not substantial in itself. He said that if picketing which was expected to be non-violent and peaceful might sometimes become coercive, Government could on that single ground rescind the agreement. Similar was their case.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Referring to the communal problem he said that he was optimistic and it was bound to be solved. It might be that some more rights might be demanded by some community, but it was not much. Referring to whether Gandhiji will go to London without its solution he said that he will be considerably strengthened in his position if he went with the solution of that problem.

SELFISH NATURE AGAINST US.

Explaining Gandhiji's recent utterance at the Gujarat Vidyapith he said that "Nature" meant by Gandhiji was the selfish nature of the bureaucracy and not God. The utterance of Gandhiji that "Nature is against us" means that the selfish nature of bureaucracy is against us and not God. Gandhiji had full confidence in God and it was, therefore, that he was going to attend the next R.T.C..

SAFEGUARDS.

Referring to the safeguards which were said to be in the interests of India, he said it was British pretension and hypocrisy that called them to be in the interests of India. The safeguards that the Congress shall accept shall be only those that are clearly proved to be in the interests of India.

HONOUR THE TRUCE.

In concluding his address Sjt. Rajagopalachari requested the audience to honour the terms of Truce and thereby vindicate the leadership of Mahatmaji.

Govt. Have Not Observed Terms Of Truce.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

is Government alone that is responsible for it.

Gandhiji is seeing the Governor and Viceroy. I have nothing to do with them. I shall see and talk to my peasants whose contentment alone is the guarantee of peace." (Applause).

BOMBAY MUST ORGANISE.

"I have to say something to the citizens of Bombay. You have done a lot during the last twelve months. You have gained prestige and praise from the whole country. But you cannot live on that prestige for your whole life. In war time there were many to work. That is not so in peace time.

You will require greater organisation and greater sacrifices in the times of peace. Among other things I shall ask you to do the following now and immediately.

STIFFEN BOYCOTT.

Every one of you over 18 years of age must become a member of the Congress. Gandhiji has asked women to do picketing. In certain quarters a belief is gaining ground that they are now allowed to buy and sell foreign cloth. That belief has got to be exploded. Women of Bombay must see that their boycott activities are stiffened. They must pool their resource and do their work in a more organised and efficient manner. Liquor picketing also must continue like before. I am sure the citizens of Bombay have accustomed themselves to obey all mandates of the Congress. I need not add that they will continue to do so in future.

HIDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The most important thing Bombay can do at the present hour is to cement Hindu-Muslim unity, by putting their weight against any attempt of creating communal dissensions. There is nothing wrong in having differences, but these differences must not blind us to our human duties. I most humbly appeal to all young men and women of Bombay to go from door to door and street to street and maintain perfect communal concord.

If there is any trouble in Bombay it is likely to spread like wild fire all over the country. I am certain the citizens of Bombay will see to it that the friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims are maintained, no matter the amount of provocation coming from whatever causes."

AN ANACHRONISM.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari spoke in English, but his speech was translated sentence by sentence into Gujarati by Mr. K. M. Munsh. He humourously remarked that one who could not speak Hindi had no place in Indian politics in 1931. (Laughter). He was an anachronism.

Proceeding he asked: Do you want Independence or Swaraj? If you want Independence it is enough to turn Britishers out of your country, but if you want Swaraj you must boycott foreign goods. Not to be dependent on England is a negative virtue, but to be self-reliant is a positive virtue.

BE CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The next important thing is that you must all become Congress members. It is not enough that you merely attend Congress meetings. If you want to be represented by Gandhiji you must be Congress members. Otherwise you would lose the splendid opportunity of calling him your representative in the real sense of the term. How shall we have Swaraj and keep liquor shops going on? Is it possible to open our constitution with a single liquor shop open in India? If in Swaraj there is a single liquor shop the whole world will accuse us of hypocrisy. In Swaraj we cannot sell liquor.

LYING PROPAGANDA.

Coming to the truce, he said: "Our work has increased on account of peace. Vallabhbhai had peace, when he was in jail. But now he has to do terrific amount of work when he is engaged in peace. He had good health in jail but now he has been keeping indifferent health. There is a terrible propaganda carried against him in Anglo Indian press.

I do not want to defend him as he is able to defend himself. We are trying to do all to carry out the terms of peace. It is only Government that is placing difficulty in our way.

NOT HURTING ANYBODY.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande made an impassioned speech in the course of which he congratulated Bombay on the wonderful sacrifices of her citizens during the Campaign. Continuing he said when Government talked of war and war mentality he for one doubted whether they understood the meaning of those terms particularly when those terms were used in connection with Gandhiji's non-violent fight.

The war mentality of India under Mahatmaji's leadership was not going to hurt anybody. Government must get out of their war mentality. If wearing of Khaddar, becoming Congress Members and longing to be free represented war mentality he would advise his countrymen to stick to that mentality in spite of truce or anything.

NAIDU'S LOVE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu complained she was accused of forgetting Bombay, but that was a wrong accusation. Her love for Bombay was as fresh as ever. She might wander in any part of the world but her soul was always in Bombay. (Applause).

Much was said about the war mentality. In her opinion, their war mentality was in the awakening of their sisters. So long as there was no freedom in the country it was 'haram' to give up the war mentality. War mentality would be there for ever. They in India had to fight against many evils. Foreign Government was one of them.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, April 16.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending April 15th gives the total note circulation at 78,708,000,000 francs, a decrease of 757,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

"I WILL NOT ABANDON THE PEASANTS."

Sardar Vallabhbhai's Warning To Government.

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 15.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel is doing the programme originally arranged for Gandhiji in Broach district. Sjt. C Rajagopalachari is accompanying him as also Dr. Chandulal Desai and Murarji R. Desai, the ex-Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad who resigned his post and joined the struggle. They visited Broach, Hansot, Ankleshwar. Jambusar, Osmber, Sarbon and other villages. At Broach, Ankleshwar and Jambusar Sirdar met the cloth merchants and took pledges from them not to place any orders for foreign cloth. The meeting at Broach was in the Sevashram, attended by above five thousand persons, among whom there were five hundred women.

THE SIRDAR'S SPEECH.

The Sirdar said;—

There has been a good deal of discussion about the terms of the truce. The Anglo-Indian paper are criticising the Congress adversely in regard to our part in carrying out the truce terms. So far as we are concerned, as Gandhiji has agreed and signed the settlement, we intend to fulfil the conditions honestly however difficult it may be. Therefore if the settlement breaks down, the moral responsibility for it will be on the Government. Government officers are putting obstacles in the way of peace But I must warn the Government that I will not abandon the peasants if they go on like this. We shall try our best to observe all the conditions of the truce and leave it to Government to commit breach of the settlement in spirit, if not in letter. Within six months or one year, the Government must pass into our hands or a fiercer fight has to be fought. Therefore those whose lands have been sold out and are not returned, need not worry. If officers do not take any pains to assist in giving us back confiscated lands, it does not matter much. Let us trust Gandhiji. He would not have signed the truce unless he was hopeful that the peasants will not suffer.

LAWYERS AND STUDENTS.

I expected the students and the lawyers to take a large part in the struggle. It was not enough to send one Dinkar Rao and one Motilal Vin to jail. In the next campaign, however, let us hope that a better account will be given. There will be no room then for courts or schools. The Swaraj we want is a Swaraj where justice must be had as easily as fresh air, water or salt. There will be no high salaries nor any kind of squandering of the taxpayer's money. When the Congress fixed Rs. 500 as the probable maximum salary, many were startled. They said that there would be corruption. Are they sure corruption does not exist now? If Dr. Chandulal becomes District Magistrate under Swaraj, would he demand a high salary? I warn my vakil friends and foreign cloth dealers to find other occupations. Otherwise they will be in difficulties within a year. With reducton of salaries and civil and military expenditure, the land tax will be reduced, drink will be prohibited and salt will be free. The benefits of the 20 points of Gandhiji's resolution will be available not only to Hindus or even to Mussalmans, but to all the communities in India.

KEEP WIDE-AWAKE.

The Broach merchants have pledged themselves to place no orders for foreign cloth. It is the duty of the citizens of Broach to see that the merchants are not tempted to break their pledge. If you are not widawake all sacrifices of men, women, and children who have suffered in the campaign will have gone in vain. Truce does not mean that you should go to sleep. Gandhiji has specially appealed to the women to help in the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor.

MAKE CONGRESS A LIVING ORGANISATION.

I want you all to take more interest in the work of the Congress. All eligible persons should enroll themselves as members. Not only should every one put on Khaddar but every member should try to induce others to wear Khaddar. Khaddar must find a place in the courts of justice, among the Sadhus and in temples, and in the Councils. Those who are in foreign cloth are not fit to instruct any in religion. I appeal to the peasants of this district not to stand looking on when the peasants of Bardoli and Borsad are harrassed. I appeal to the citizens of towns to share the burdens of the peasants. They must make the Congress a living institution and carry its message of truth and freedom to every nook and corner of the villages.

PEDDIE MURDER SEQUEL.

Congress Camp Raided

TAMLUK, April 16.

The Congress camp at Hijalberia has been searched and Atul Chandra Mishra taken into custody in connection with the murder of James Peddie.

A public meeting was held to condemn the outrage, the President of the local Congress Committee presiding.—A. P.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Trendless Irregularity Of Prices

OPERATERS AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY, April 17.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet with little doing. Prices fluctuated irregularly without any trend and after moving within the range of 8 points closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.15.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Spot Cotton closed at 9.90.

There Liverpool Cotton futures market was moderately active in both liquidation and covering of May contracts, trade calling. There was poor response from New York the market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 1 point to 5.61 and sales were 5000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 point and Egyptians advanced 1 to 5 points. The Alexandria Cotton market closed at a rise of 20 points.

CO-OPS. SELLING

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co., state:—

Market lacks any fresh incentive. It is difficult to understand the position of Co-operatives who are reported to be continued sellers. Although the statistical position of wheat in America is more burdensome than cotton but the Farm Board is not selling wheat and has announced that with regard to their holdings of Hard Winter they will raise their selling price 1½ cent per bushel evey ten days after the 10th April to the 30th June. The present price of wheat in America is comparatively more profitable to farmers than cotton in view of the larger cost of production for cotton and the sensitive weather the cotton plant has to stand during Summer months. Furthermore, the present holdings of Farm Board in cotton can be stored for some years wheat deteriorates in quality.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 10.20 (10-42 a. m.) lowest 10.12 (12. noon).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 16th inst:—

11-14 a.m.:—Rather better tone in the Liverpool market, also Egyptian. Small market.

11-36 a.m.:—New York Cables:—Greenville reports: Mills report new business, slow but situation greatly improved, sufficient business booked warrant satisfactory showing and profits several months ahead, Farmwork progressing satisfactorily, moderate acreage reduction, heavy fertilizer decrease seems assured. Spot good demand, basis very steady.

Reuter's Cable: New York market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.47; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 195 equal to 4.42; Difference 105 points equal to Rs. 46.

New York May (Close) 10.15 equal to 5.08; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 195 equal to 4.42; Difference 66 points equal to Rs. 29.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK:

(At Liverpool close) May 73, Oct. 60 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—New York cables, co-operatives again selling May cotton.

New York:—Opened higher owing to cables better than due. Dull; speculation small. Continued liquidation May and July has offset trade buying. Will probably decline further if weather continues favourable. Cotton goods market continues dull. Yarn market easier generally and difficult to sell.

Messrs. Bruel and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibsons Liverpool:—

Although not much movement likely pending fresh developments prefer short side with idea of taking moderate profits.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 16.

May	10.15+.01
July	10.39+.01
October	10.73+.01
December	10.97+.02
January	11.05—
Middling Spot	10.15—

LONDON METAL.

London, April 16.

Copper, Brazilers	£37
Yellow Metal	£42-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£11
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£11
Tin, English Ingots	£113-1/4

NEW YORK.

New York, April 16.

New York. 10-55 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	10.13
July	10.43
October	10.76

New York. Noon Call.

May	10.14
July	10.40
October	10.71

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 16.

May	10.14—.01
July	10.41—
Middling Spot	9.90—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.37
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.57
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.77
Oomra Good	3.77
Oomra Fully Good	3.97
Oomra Fine	4.17
Bengal Good	3.53
Bengal Fully Good	3.68
Bengal Fine	3.83
Scinde Fully Good	3.68
Scinde Fine	3.83
Scinde Superfine	3.98

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

May	8.25
July	8.41
September	8.53
October	8.62
November	8.76
January	8.81
March	8.91
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	8.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

	Opening	Closing.
April		5.45+.01
May	5.49	5.48+.01
June		5.52+.01
July	5.58	5.57+.01
August		5.61+.01
September		5.64+.01
October	5.69	5.68+.01
November		5.72+.01
December		5.76+.01
January		5.80+.01
February		5.84+.01
March		5.88+.01
April		5.92+.01
Middling Spot		5.61+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 16.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4.000

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns. There has been more enquiry this week, but this for the most part has been of a price-testing nature. The following are this week's quotations:—

	per lb.
20's Water Bundles	8-3/4—10¼d.
30's Water Bundles	9-3/4—11-3/4d.
Liverpool. 40's Mule Bundles Spot 5.60)	11——13d.
Egyptian 60's	15-3/4—17-3/4d.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, April 17.—

Following cables are received to-day:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

May 4s. 5 1/8d. down 3/4d
July 4s. 6 5/8d. down 1/2d.
Oct. 4s. 8 5/8d. down 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

May $83-1/8 unchanged.
July $63-7/8 down 1/2.
Sept. $63-1/8 up 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

Apl.-May £9-0-0 unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

June 10-92 up 27.
July 11.08 up 29.
Market firm.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

May-Aug. Sh. 17/1 1/2d. down 4-1/2d.
Sept.-Dec. Sh. 18/1 1/2d. down 1-1/2d.
Market tending lower.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

July 134 unchanged.
ept. 142 down 1.
Dec. 149 down 1.
Market quiet.

WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago).

"Prices declined on favourable weather, and lower Winnipeg market, but later advanced on unfavourable weather and covering by shorts."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, April 16.

Total Bullion	£146,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 8,400,000
Other Deposits	£ 96,400,000
Government Securities	£ 34,300,000
Other Securities	£ 36,200,000
Notes and Coin	£ 51,800,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	49.49 per cent.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 17.

Following steadier advices from New York the local market opened at Rs. 199/12 for Broach J/A. delivery. There was absence of any important business and scattered selling depressed prices to Rs. 199/. At this level prices steadied and fluctuated within a range of annas four.

Liverpool opened steady but later cables were easy at a decline of 5 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as uunder:—

Broach A/M.	193/12
Broach J/A.	199
Oomra May	170/8
Oomra July	172/12
Bengal May	152/8
Bengal July	152/8

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, April 17.

To-day. Total.

F.G.M.G. Broach A/M. 1,500 18,200

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

April	135.40—0.60
July	12.80—0.80
October	126.40—0.50

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 17.

100 Narshi Nagshi Banusa 173 1/4.
73 G G Kesha & Co. Bengal 174.
100 Gill & Co. Bengal 175.
100 Bussan & Co. Rutlum 10 on.
218 G G Kesha & Co. Pandurna 180.
125 Bussan & Co. Vankaner 172.
40 Kotak Co. Nandgaon 159.
25 Kotak & Co. Chalisgaon 159.
83 Currimbhai Bhopal 187.
122 Perystal & Co. Kapudbhang 212 1/4.
150 G G Kesha & Co. Wardha 181.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mukapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna FG.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore/Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	200
Broach F.G.	195

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 17.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 403/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 78/- per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, April 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	31	3	6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	3	9
Silver Ready	43	14	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	15	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	12	0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 17.

Since 1st September.

Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Khandesh	336	309,412
Central India	326	306,375
Barsi and Nagar	199	159,027
Hyderabad-Gaorani	153	78,658
Berar	z 725	549,139
Central Provinces	328	339,979
Total Oomras	3,477	1,733,590
Dholera	1,251	139,980
N.-W. Provinces		35,274
Rajputana		35,857
Sind-Punjab	187	107,120
Broach	2,114	193,554
Coompta & Dharwar	1,265	38,160
Westerns-Northerns	793	16,982
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	829	15,187
Persian		206
American		58,967
Egyptian & African	11,940	176,656
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	21,856	2,602,623

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 17.

1st Sept. to 9th April.

Yesterday.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year.
Europe	410	435,831
Japan & China	5,100	1,258,301
Coast Ports		14,464
Up-country by Rail		116,721
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,892
Total	5,510	1,837,259

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay April 17.

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 34/7 Highest Rs. 34/12 Closing Rs. 34/10/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Oeping Rs. 33/ Highest Rs. 33/8 Closing Rs. 33/7/6

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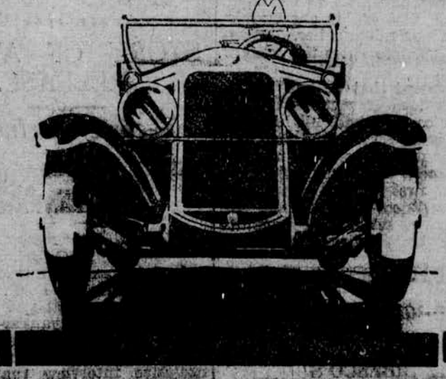

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WAR ON LIQUOR

Son Pickets Father's Shop

KERALA CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, April 13.

In the course of the past one week the campaign of picketing against the sale of toddy and foreign cloth was being carried on vigorously.

The following incidents are based on the reports received here of the hardships of the volunteers:—

Karivallur is a place in North Malabar where some of the most influential landlords are sympathisers of the Congress. The local volunteers began to picket these toddy shops simultaneously on the 9th inst. As a preliminary thereof a lecture on the evils of drink was delivered by a local Congress leader. This over the volunteers commenced picketing. A regular visitor of one of the shops got enraged by the activities of the pickets. He went inside the shop, bought a potful of toddy and straightaway poured the whole stuff on the head and body of the picket. Another persuaded his little child to drink toddy, but when the latter refused the father actually forced the head of the son inside the toddy tub. It was, however, a vain attempt.

In Palghat and many other places where picketing is in full swing, some of the shop-keepers have arranged for selling toddy by hawking outside.

In Payyanur, the dealers use force against the pickets. It is alleged that they removed the Gandhi caps from the person of the pickets and used hot words against them.

There is yet different variety of dealers in some rural parts who have their accredited agents. These agents are empowered to sell toddy "without the notice of the pickets."

ALL SHOPS CLOSED

Nearly all shops in Badgara remain closed owing to the pickets' strenuous activities. In Cannanore, the Sub-Divisional Officer and other officials are watching the activities of the pickets. In Karvathur, a boy aged 13 years is reported to have persuaded his father to refrain from selling toddy, but failing in his attempts he is stated to have started picketing his father's shop.

There are quite a number of such incidents taking place throughout the district every-day.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING

As usual, ladies are actively picketing the foreign piecegoods' shops in Calicut and there is, no doubt, their activities are attended with success.

FAREWELL FELICITATION

Bengal And Burma Governor's Messages

DARJEELING, April 16.

The following message has been sent by His Excellency the Governor to His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of Government and the people of Bengal:

"I beg to thank you for your message of good wishes and farewell. All branches of services are grateful for your generous appreciation of their work. Your own untiring labours in the interests of India and her peoples have been an inspiration to all, who have had the privilege of serving under you and they will gratefully remember the ready sympathy and the support they have always received from you during the period of exceptional difficulty. We trust that the patient and courageous efforts you have made to clear the way for mutual understanding and good-will in India may result in the solution of India's problems, which may bring lasting peace and contentment to her people. In saying good-bye we wish Lady Irwin and yourself every happiness. May you long be spared for service of the Empire".

RAIDS ON TODDY BOOTHS

Trees Cut Down In Surat Village

SURAT, April 16.

Two more cases of raids on toddy booths by villagers armed with dharias and lathis have been reported. One of these raids occurred near Jalalpore on the night of 14th April when a gang of sixty persons dressed in white shirts and dhotis raided the booth of a Parsi named Navroji Vandriwalla, armed with lathis and dharias. The Pathan watchman of the booth who tried to awake his companions was overpowered and when he tried to escape he was severely beaten and was tied to a tree, whereafter the raiders climbed toddy trees and removed pots of toddy hung thereon. Meantime some Pathans and toddy tree tappers were brought by the Pathan watchman's companions. The raiders left the toddy pots and decamped after relieving the Pathan, watchmen of Rs. 11-6-0 Police are investigating.

The other raid took place at Sarodhi village in Bulsar Taluka on the night of 15th April. It appears that about 40 men armed with lathis and dharias raided Kalia Bhavan's toddy booth. Kalia who was sleeping in the booth with three servants was assaulted and the raiders decamped after cutting down toddy trees.—A.P.

Simla, April 16.—The Viceroy has selected Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Cameron, I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, Madras, to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam.—A. P.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, April 17.

Linseed May	7-7-9
Linseed Sept.	7-5-9
Wheat May	3-15-0
Wheat Sept.	4-1-3

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged.

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SUCCESS OF SOVIET FIVE-YEAR PLAN

FAILURE OF EFFORTS TO RAISE ANTI-BOLSHEVIST SCARE

Michael Farbman writes in the "New Statesman":—

Nothing is more indicative of the tremendous change that has taken place in the popular view of Russia than the fact that statesmen and newspaper proprietors who only a few years ago were reluctant to remove the embargo on imports into Russia are now becoming almost hysterical in their demands that exports from Russia shall be excluded.

This curious result of the success of the Five Year Plan is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the plan when originally promulgated was denounced as a piece of Bolshevik bluff, doomed to failure. That Soviet Russia, which for years has been a by-word for poverty and economic backwardness, should, two years after her industrialisation commenced, have become a menace to world capitalism—all this may be very pleasant news for Communists, but it is too fantastic a suggestion to be taken seriously. It is refuted entirely by a consideration of two facts. First, Russian exports represent two per cent. only of the world export trade and, secondly, Russia's imports are much in excess of her exports.

RUSSIAN 'EMIGRE' TACTICS

The Russian 'emigre' papers in Paris are engaged at present in a controversy as to the proper tactics to be adopted in reporting news of the Five Year Plan. Some are of the opinion that the best way of killing the Plan is to report that it has failed. Others, on the contrary, insist that it is necessary to exaggerate its success and so frighten the capitalist world into a policy of retaliation and boycott. It seems that the popular press of the world is inclined to adopt the lateer view.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK SCARE.

This new anti-Balshevik scare, which started a few months ago rather timidly, as a mere ballon d'essai, has now become so popular that it is established as a regular topic in the newspapers, in parliamentary debates and in conferences of European statesmen.

BALDWIN 'EXPLAINS.'

Mr. Baldwin, in a recent speech at Newton Abbot, gave a typical explanation of the thesis. "In Russia," he said, "they are working on what they call a Five Year Plan. Very briefly, that is a plan to industrialise Russia in five years; or, in other words, a plan to equip Russia as a most powerful country for manufacturing goods for export. She is paying for that largely by forced labour at home, by screwing all the money she can get out of the country, and by money she can get by selling at present mainly raw materials". The same interpretation of the Plan can be found in almost any speech or article on the subject by any prominent Conservative statesman or publicist, British, French or American. The scare can now be said to have crystallised almost into a creed, the three articles of which are: (1) The aim of the Plan is to enable Russia to swamp the world with cheap goods: (2) these goods are being produced by forced labour; and (3) they are being dumped in foreign countries with the object of ruining trade and destroying the capitalist system.

SOCIALIST VS. CAPITALIST WAY OF PRODUCTION.

The aim of the Five Year Plan is tremendously ambitious. According to its authors it is designed to enable Russia not only to reach, but to outstrip, the most advanced countries in industrial development. How far it is intended as a menace to Western capitalism must remain a matter of interpretation. But if it is a menace, it is because it is founded on the belief that a socialist system of production, accumulation and distribution is superior to a capitalist one. That a contest between socialist and capitalist production is historically unavoidable is probably true. But it is an obvious travesty of probabilities to represent such a contest as a mere smuggling and dumping of commodities. If the Five Year Plan succeeds one hundred per cent., and is followed by another Five Year Plan of a still more ambitious character, it is doubtful whether the result would be to give Russia enough goods to satisfy the enormously growing internal market. And yet we are asked to believe, in the third year of the Plan's operation, that Russia has already manufactured sufficient goods to allow her to export a surplus formidable enough to threaten the capitalist system. The idea is so ridiculous that it is quite obvious that the politicians and newspapers who are disseminating it are not taking it seriously, but are exploiting it merely as a new anti-Bolshevik scare.

BRITISH IMPERIALISTS' SYMPATHY.

An anti-Bolshevik scare of some sort seems to have become such a necessary element in British political life that only its particular form needs to be changed, and it may be freely admitted that this latest version of it is likely to be more effective than last year's anti-atheist slogan. But even the anti-dumping and forced labour stunt will probably not make a very lasting appeal; ultimately it may even act as a boomerang. For to admit, as the anti-Bolsheviks admit, that Soviet Russia is likely to prove successful as an industrial competitor to Great Britain is tantamount to admitting that Russian Socialism is superior to British capitalism. To meet this obvious implication the second article of the new anti-Bolshevik creed has been devised. "The Soviets are able to produce goods cheaper, not because of the superiority of their Socialist scheme, but because they are employing forced labour. This is a quite plausible argument if it can be proved to be true. But the danger of employing it is considerable, for if this allegation of forced labour is proved to be false the argument based on it falls to the ground. Yet not a single observer who has been studying social and labour conditions in Russia has borne testimony to the existence of this forced labour.

Equally fallacious is the third article of the anti-Bolshevik creed, that Russian dumping is endangering the general standard of living in other countries. The important point to remember is that Russian exports are not manufactured goods, but chiefly raw materials such as timber, oil, manganese, wheat and flax. If these are offered at lower than the world market price their export will admittedly embarrass the producers of such materials in other countries. But it is obviously absurd to suggest that the standard of living of the British working man is threatened by the cheapness of the imported food and raw materials.

But while this particular anti-Bolshevik scare is bound to collapse eventually, it may have a long enough vogue to help the Protectionists in this country to launch a campaign for tariffs. It is obvious that we have got to reckon with the probability of an embargo being placed in the near future upon some, if not all, Russian exports. This embargo is being urged as a measure for safeguarding our national industries and agriculture. But it has a deeper significance, and is designed to arrest the progress of the Five Year Plan, which can only be carried out by importing plant and machinery from abroad, which plant and machinery can only be paid for by money accruing from Russian exports.

IS EMBARGO POSSIBLE?

Is such an embargo possible? Can Clemenceau's idea of a 'cordon sanitaire' be revived and put into operation? The answer is emphatically in the negative. An embargo of this kind to be really effective must be universal, or at least must be supported by all the principal industrial countries. Declared by one country alone, it would harm that country more than it would harm Russia. Of all the big European countries, France alone, which exports little to Russia, is probably in a position to exclude imports from Russia. Some of the Balkan States might perhaps imitate France's example. But no embargo could be successful unless Germany were a party to it, and Germany's trade with Russia, as everyone knows, is of such magnitude and of such importance as definitely to align her with rather than against Russia.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

The position which Germany occupies between Russia and Western Europe is often misrepresented as "sitting on the fence." As a matter of fact, Germany is not sitting on the fence. Her Eastern policy is as definite and as historical as her Western. While she is a Western Power, and is unlikely to surrender any of the interests and privileges of that position, her economic destinies are bound up, as they have always been, with the economic progress of Russia. No amount of political manoeuvring or of political bribery is likely to succeed in breaking the bond that unites the two countries. With Germany aloof and even hostile, an embargo on Russian exports is a sheer impossibility.

But granted, for the sake of argument, that it were possible, would it imperil the Five Year Plan, and what would be its effect on Russia's position as a Great Power?

ONLY A SLOWING DOWN OF TEMPO.

All things considered, probably the utmost effect of such an embargo would be the slowing down of the 'tempo' of the Plan. Nothing more. Obviously the execution of the Plan would be retarded by the impossibility of importing plant and machinery from abroad. But, though Russia is still greatly dependent upon foreign countries for such goods, it must not be imagined that she herself is producing none. The Plan has, comparatively speaking, been most successful in organising new industries and in developing backward ones. A foreign boycott would have the effect of a new and most powerful stimulus to the development of the Russian engineering and machine building industries. On the other element in which Russia has so far been vitally dependent on the West, that of technical experience and skill, no embargo would seem to be possible. Even if Russia could be entirely cut off from access to the world market, she would never become so impotent as to be unable to secure and to pay for such services.

In the political sphere, world hostility to Russia would probably result merely in stiffening the national spirit and increasing the determination of both Government and people to win through. Nor must one lose sight of the consideration that a general embargo on Russian exports would be bound to relieve the internal situation by keeping consumers' goods and raw materials in the country which otherwise would leave it.

One word finally on a different aspect—the possible, and indeed probable, repercussions of a European embargo in Asia. The sole result of the political 'cordon sanitaire' that blockaded Russia after the War was to direct all the energies of the Bolsheviks to Asia, with what disastrous effect on the influence of this country it is hardly necessary to recall. The proposed economic 'cordon sanitaire' would almost certainly have the simiar effect of forcing Russia to concentrate all her efforts on the conquest of the Asiastic market. These efforts might well prove more injurious to British trade than the political propaganda of a few years ago was to British prestige.

AN INTERNATIONAL STARVATION RACE?

When Mr. Maxton, a week or two ago, inquired whether the industrial leaders of Great Britain were really in favour of our participation in "an international starvation race," very little notice was taken of his word—which, from the manner of their speaking, might have been understood merely as a parody of a certain type of patriotism. For the inquiry was coupled with a boast that if an Englishman did set out to starve, he could starve better than any three foreigners. Did anyone really rate the English so low as to believe that they could not starve at least as well as a mere coolie? Yet in this reference to the international wage problem he had put his finger on a crucial point. Wage reduction is a race, and our entry will only speed it up. If we reduce now, to keep in a step with the cuts being made by our competitors, we shall hav to reduce again.

WAGE CUTTING.

The race is undoubtedly on. Italian wages and salaries have recently been cut by 8 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively; German workers in the major industries have lost up to 8 per cent., while the corresponding figure for Belgium is round 10 per cent., and further cuts seem likely. In great Britain wage rates have remained fairly steady; there has been a slight, but only a very slight, decline over the last two or three years. It is only within the last few months, since the breaking, in fact, of the "economic blizzard," that the grumblings of the British employer have risen to a persistent clamour, demanding that wages shall follow prices in their catastrophic downward flight, and complaints of the "rigidity" of the British wage system have been repeatedly heard on the lips of economists. But now the attack on wages is no longer a bogy of the "Daily Worker", it is a very grim reality. It has been staved off in coal and cotton, but railwaymen's wages—if the National Wages Board's ruling is fully accepted—are coming down, the opposing parties are skirmishing for position in agriculture, in the Potteries and in the building trade; and it seems only too likely that the much-discussed Civil Service cuts will be followed by others not similarly justified by a sliding scale agreement.

That British industry is passing through a critical moment, and that national economy is necessary, is generally agreed. That this national economy, however, should be literally translated to read "wage reduction" is a non-sequitur of the most flagrant kind. That we are feeling the effects of foreign competition is also true; but it is equally fallacious to suggest that foreign competition can only be met by lowering wages. Great Britain's past industrial supremacy was not built up by carefully preserving parity between her wage rates and those of her competitors, and lower wages are no better as a means of weathering economic blizzards than they are as a

(Continued on next page.)

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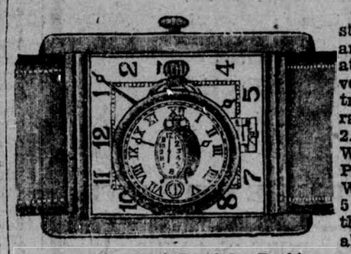

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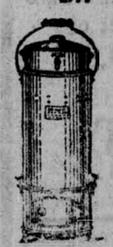

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SUCCESS OF SOVIET FIVE YEAR PLAN

(Continued from Previous Page.)

means of profiting by economic trade winds.

NOT LOW WAGES BUT LOW COSTS.

For it is not low wages, but low labour costs, which are relevant. It seems quite probable, in view of the unemployment figures, that wages are at present at a higher level than is warranted by productivity. Labour costs are too high to meet international competition. Labour costs can be lowered (in the short run, and up to a point) by reducing wages and entering the starvation race; or they can be lowered by raising productivity. To listen to the wails of come captains of industry one would think that the first method was the only one known to humanity. These wails would be more convincing if it were at all discernible that the captains of industry in question had tried the alternative or pushed it to its fullest extent. Has every avenue of improvement been explored by cotton and coal industries, with their notoriously obsolete industrial structure and marketing methods, and the railways with their swollen directorates and their antediluvian system of private trucks? The answer is sufficiently indicated by the surprising fact that even were Lancashire cotton labour costs reduced to the Japanese level, Japan would still be producing more cheaply, owing to the disproportionate burden of British marketing costs! In this realm, at all events, our chances in the starvation race look none too bright. Indeed, even without taking into account such larger questions as the long-run effect on the nation's producing power of a lower standard of living, or any ethical doubts as to whether an industrial community which can afford Rolls Royce cars, luxury flats, the Kit Kat Club and the Navy, can reasonably plead its inability to afford a decent wage to its workers, the path of wage reduction appears, when looked at more closely, an unprofitable one all round. Take cotton. Lancashire's competitive position 'vis a vis' Japan has already been indicated. But supposing the margin between Japanese and Lancashire prices could be reduced by a cut in wages, would the situation be much improved? Lower wages in Lancashire would not lessen anti-British feeling in India or quieten political turmoil in China. The fact remains that in the two greatest of our pre-war cotton markets the demand is almost hopelessly inelastic. No victory in an international starvation race, however resounding, could substantially benefit cotton.

Or take coal. The economic facts with regard to that much-tried industry are well known, and they point to a similar conclusion. Oil and hydro-electric power have bitten deeply into the market for raw coal; and not much more of the world's production would be solved even at the most severely cut price. A short-run gain from our competitors might be expected, of course; but how long we could keep up the unenviable role of peacemaker in the strvation race is doubtful. Improvement of organisation and technique, or in the last resort permanent contraction, can put coal on its feet again; but reduction of wages certainly cannot.

For agriculture the argument is, alas, even simpler. A reduction in agricultural wages would mean sheer physical insufficiency for the labourer; half-starved men are not likely to be efficient workers, and can a family live and work on less than 30s. a week? If labour costs in farming are too high relatively to productivity, as the farmers say they are, then it is for the farmer to do away with the disparity by increasing productivity. The way to compete against Danish farm produce is to use Danish co-operative methods, not to return to the agricultural standards of the "hungry forties."

A COUNSEL OF DESPAIR.

One could multiply instances, but the general truth indicated remains the same. Wage reduction can only temporarily improve our plight; in the long run it will leave us exactly where we were, competitively speaking, with the dubious consolation of knowing that our action has hit not only British, but also European and American standards of living. The international starvation race is a counsel of despair.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

It is not only this aspect of international competition which matters. Theoretically, of course, if wages are reduced enough, unemployment can be pratically done away with—for the moment. So much we can allow to the champions of wage reduction. But that is not the whole story. Economic history suggests that where wages remain low, technique remains stagnant. High wages and progress go hand in hand. The legend of the wideawake business man, watching every opportunity for improvement in technique or marketing, sedulously ploughing in his surplus profits and intent first and foremost on serving the community (while paternally ready to share his gains with his workers in accordance with their deserts) may fit one or two of its authors; but there are many whom it does not fit. The observer of facts, as against the swallower of legends, is apt to see a business community muddling along with an antiquated technique (as in coal), an almost celestial complication of structure (as in cotton) a frequent neglect of sound finance (as in artificial silk and the "new" industries generally), and a complacent unconcern with the consumer's demands and convenience (as every report of foreign trade conditions makes abundantly clear). If, in order to make such industries profitable, we can choose between the method of wage-reduction and the method of high wages and rationalisation, is there any doubt what our choice should be? Low wages leave inefficiency unpenalised—or rather, they transfer the penalty to the worker. High wages are a constant spur.

RATIONALISATION.

Rationalisation has its inconveniences, notably its short-term additions to the unemployment register; but at least we can be sure that these discomforts are only growing pains, and not symptoms of decay. Industries where technique is constantly improving, and strong Trade Union action is constantly pushing wages up, will have more unemployment and will be the subject of more grumbling from employers than those in which technique is stationary and wages vary automatically to meet the requirements of the "laws of supply and demand" (always most frequently and glibly quoted by those who know least about them); but they will be far more fundamentally healthy. They will be progressing, the others are on the road to extinction. And if Great Britain is indeed passing through a period of national emergency, she cannot afford to let her working forces deteriorate in order to save her employers from the trouble of thinking out alternative routes to solvency and salvation. She cannot afford to rest on her oars and let the workers pay the price of inefficiency. Perhaps there are many desirable luxuries, as well as such undesirable luxuries as heavy armaments, which she cannot afford. But, above all, and most certainly, she cannot afford to enter the International Starvation Race.

NEW INMATES OF BOMBAY ZOO.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection of the Victoria Gardens.

1 Pea-fowl (Pavo cristatus) by Mr. Virendra Singh.
1 Black Buck (Antilope car Vicapra) by Mr. A. E. Ashbury.
4 Langur or Hanuman Monkeys (Semnopithecus entellus) by Mr. Zal P. Popat.
1 Black Buck (Antilope car Vicapra) by Mr. G. R. Giga.
1 Barking Deer (cervalus Muntjac) by Miss J. C. Sutherland of Khandala.
1 Spotted Deer (cervus axis) by the Secretary and Trustees of the Bombay Panjrapole.
1 Nilgai calf or Blue-Bull (Boselaphus Tragocamelus) by Mrs. R. Mac Intyre of Khandala.
2 Pea-fowls (Pavo cristatus) by Dr. A. Da'Silva, Consul General of Portugal.
1 Spotted Deer (cervus axis) by Seth Laxmidas Muiraj Khatav.
1 Jackal cub (Canis aureus) by Mr. N. W. P. Walde.
4 Imperial Sand-grouse (Pterocles Orientales) by Mr. Charles Mc'Gann.
1 Rhesus Monkey (Macacus Rhesus) by Mr. Ganga Shiva.
1 Mongoose (Herpestes smithii) by Mr. Narayan Tukaram.
1 Young Rhesus Monkey (Macacus Rhesus) by Rev. Barnes Chaplin of Byculla Church.
1 Jackal Cub (Canis aureus) by Mr. R. Andrce.

LIQUOR PICKETING IN GHATKOPAR.

Protest Against Attack On Volunteers.

(From A Correspondent)

Ghatkopar, April 14.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar was held under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee. Sjt. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah presided, Sjt. Shankerao Deo addressed the meeting. The following resolution proposed by Sjt. Ravashankerbhai and supported by Sjt. Chhaganlal Diwawalla, Shrimati Savitriben and others was passed unanimously:

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Ghatkopar emphatically protests against the cowardly attacks on the peaceful volunteers helping the ladies picketing Toddy shops of Jerbai Jamsedji Ratanji on 11-4-31 at night and calls upon the citizens of Ghatkopar to take every peaceful step to prevent such cowardly attacks in future. This meeting also congratulates Srijut Manilal Manekchand Shah and Ramjibhai Becharbhai for bravely and peacefully bearing such attacks."

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THE GREATER ROUND TABLE.

Mr. Garvin On The Dangers Of Delay.

J. L. Garvin writes in the "Observer":—

Men may use the same words, yet not understand them in the same sense. One object of a Federal Constitution is to secure definition of meanings and provide for authoritative interpretation by a Supreme Court. Mr. Gandhi declares that he does not accept the "Safeguards" in the sense laid down by Lord Reading. This means a difference of the sternest gravity.

* * * * *

The work before all concerned, now, whether it succeeds or not, is a great effort of constructive intellect. From Britain this task demands calmness and unity as a nation. If there is to be any chance of constructive success—or of averting disaster both to India within itself and to the whole Empire as it yet exists—we must throw in henceforth the full strength of British statesmanship.

* * * * *

All parties and sections must concentrate on the Reading policy as the only possible ground of unity. Every cool mind knows that the Irwin-Gandhi agreement is, on trial—a semi-armistice at best. Yesterday, the Mahatma, on the anniversary of his pilgrimage to the sea, celebrated on Dandi beach his own apotheosis and the "symbol of the salt." "Violating both the letter and spirit of the agreement," as "The Times" correspondent says, he again breaks the law before the eyes of all India to exalt his own prestige. The Liberal "News-Chronicle" reports a spreading feeling amongst the Moslems in the North-West that Britain's long day is coming to its sunset. Firm fibre as well as bold sympathy is required when sliding sentimentalism or garish jingoism would be equally ruinous to Britain and India.

* * * * *

FALSE ALARMS—AND REAL.

Last week again the everlasting muddle of the three-party game threatened for a moment the over-turning of the Round Table and dire confusions both in India and at home. A clumsy statement that the Conservative Party would take no further part in Round Table discussions fell like a bombshell in India.

* * * * *

Mr. Baldwin in Thursday's debate explained that he stands stannch against the folly of reaction. But what of the other folly? His impassioned defence of himself and Lord Irwin was much too personal. Personal issues are irrelevant by comparison with the nature and size of this business. Nor can we be content with the Ministerial policy of postponing another full Conference until next autumn. This procedure is slower than the situation demands. Following the semi-armistice between the Viceroy and the Mahatma, affairs cannot be left in a state of suspended animation by the absence of British initiative. This would fill the air with suspicion; tension would become unbearable.

* * * * *

NOT SIMLA, BUT ST. JAMES'S.

Ministers and the Viceroy desired at first to hold the second session of the Round Table in India itself and at once and in full form. The proposal at first blush had a persuasive as well as dramatic air: but the more it is examined, the more insuperable do the objections appear.

* * * * *

Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders would have to be met face to face in their own atmosphere. The full strength of British statesmanship would have to be sent out to Simla to meet the full strength of Indian argument. Nothing less could suffice. But this condition oof adequate British attendance cannot be fulfilled. In the present state of British politics neither the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, nor the Foreign Minister could be spared. A Unionist delegation could not go in sufficient force. For the same and other reasons, the leadership and ability of Liberalism could not be fully available. In these circumstances the disparity between the strength of Indian representation at Simla and the inadequacy of British representation would be ludicrous, with probable consequences most dangerous both in India and Britain.

* * * * *

These objections by the Conservative leaders are conclusive. Their own ideas of procedure if we understand them rightly, are poor. They seem to suggest and the Labour Government seems to agree—that a dust-sheet should be thrown over the Round Table for six or seven months; that full Ronference should be resumed at St. James's no sooner than next autumn. Inquiries as to matters of detail would be carried on in India on behalf of the Government alone and on its own responsibility. This is too much like the counsel of the conjurer, "a feeble folk."

* * * * *

On this Conservative programme, while the Labour Government alone would pursue inquiries in India—"quietly and informally and by the method of individual talks"—nothing public would happen. To the Congress and Moderates alike there is hardly any significant distinction between them now this slow-worm policy of private inquiry would seem intentionally dilatory and to the last degree ambiguous. Political and economic agitation would start again, exasperated and inflamed.

* * * * *

IN SUN, NOT FOG!

What is the right way? The Labour Ministry is the Government of the day. It holds the helm. On the question of India it cannot drift nor seem to drift. Conservatives and Labour are psychologically blind if they suppose that after the Irwin-Gandhi affair discussion of essentials between British and Indian principals face to face can be safely postponed for six or seven months. Let it be sooner—June at latest.

* * * * *

Earnestly we urge the Prime Minister and his colleagues to expedite their ideas annd decisions in this vital matter; to take their courage in both hands; to act with full energy and dispatch. It is idle to say that the Conference cannot re-assemble as early as June. It can if the Government gives the lead. There are three months for the inquiries as to detail that the Conservative leaders request. All that preparation could be done in the time. The Home Government could send out its schedule of questions. The Government of India could obtain the answers—" Yea." "Nay," or hesitant. There is no place in this business for the spirit of the Circumlocution Office and the methods of "How not to do it":—

* * * * *

"The Circumlocution Office was down upon any ill-advised public servant who was going to do it, or who appeared to be, by any surprising accident, in remote danger of doing it."

After the flood-li[illegible]papers and speeches in [illegible]welve months all neces[illegible]aries could be framed in a week or less and cabled out to India. Not only for Indian delegates but for everyone, the early summer for the next Round Table Conference at St. James's would be far better than late autumn. True courtesy and common consideration ought to spare the Indian delegates another dose of our fogs and damps.

* * * * *

WHAT ARE THE "ESSENTIALS"

After the Irwin-Gandhi Truce, or partial Truce, "essentials," not details, have to be grappled with. It will be tough and protracted work, involving acute risks of a break before it is over. Any more facile view is delusion. So the sooner we come to the beginning of it the better.

* * * * *

What are the "essentials". They are stated in Lord Reading's great speech in the Round Table Conference on last January the 5th. The majority of the British people, in accepting that speech upon the future of India, went beyond the Simon Report and went very far. If we know them, they will not as they should not—go an inch further at this phase. Lord Reading won the adhesion of this journal to his policy because he laid down the plain principles of a bilateral contract to be embodied in statutory form. On the one hand we offer India the tremendous Concessions of full Responsible Government at the Centre for all ordinary Indian affairs, as well as complete provincial self-government, including law and police. On the other hand, we require "Safeguards" plainly accepted and solidly secured as an integral part of the projected settlement.

* * *

On these terms the vast majority of this country does not think of whittling down the great Concessions. But Mr. Gandhi and the Congress are bent on whittling down the Safeguards. That question will be the pivot of the next Round Table Conference whenever and wherever held.

THE SAFEGUARDS EXPLAINED.

The Safeguards relate to five matters—(1) the Army and its ultimate responsibility for internal order in All-India as well as external defence; (2) the inviolable rights of the Princes corresponding to their pledges of inviolable loyalty to their Imperial head; (3) foreign affairs and existing international obligations; (4) protection of Minorities; (5) guarantees regarding credit and finance.

Of these five matters, the duty of the whole British delegation will be to maintain with excellent courtesy and no flinching the British part of the bilateral contract. The "Safeguards," as specified by Lord Reading, are bed-rock. Mr. Gandhi is for the total independence of India at the shortest remove. To this attitude, reaffirmed in the last few days, his semi-armistice with the Viceroy makes no difference. His interpreters in the British Press were saying throughout last week that he desires no more than the abstract right of separation claimed by the Dutch in South Africa or the extreme attenuation of the Imperial connection as preferred and pursued by the Irish Free State. These are false analogies.

The difference is that the British Army is the keystone of the structure of All-India to-day. There is no substitute. Without it the All-India that exists could not have been created, without it could not be maintained. It is like the cash reserve of a system of credit. It is the guarantee for defence, unity, order, confidence, solvency, as well as for the position of the Princes and justice to minorities. While the British Army remains the implications stand. The Safeguards on the five points must be an integral and impregnable part of the bilateral compact. As Lord Reading said to the Indian delegates at St. James's: "You must recognise, and it is idle to refuse to recognise it, that at this stage there must be some dual form of government."

* * * * *

This brings us to the basic condition without which all other provisions for Safeguards would be worthless. Fundamental to Federalism is stability. The Constitution once adopted cannot be changed except by very exceptional majorities after very deliberate processes. In the case of this incalculable experiment on a scale unknown to history before, the Federal Statute must not be alterable at all for some definite period nor alterable afterwards except by the concurrent decision of three-fourths of the Legislature and three-fourths of the Princes not separately. Statutory security of this kind is absolutely essential both to the Princes and the Moslems, as well as to Britain. Otherwise, in a few years everything would be thrown into the melting-pot and the last state would be worse than the first.

* * * *

"THE STRAIGHT, GREAT WAY."

Now the Mahatma does not accept the Safeguards in this plain, solid, and sure sense. It required some courage on the part of this journal a week ago to keep a cool head and to raise a word of sober warning amidst hasty and exaggerated jubilation. But it was evident even then to close scrutiny that the reference to this subject in the Irwin-Gandhi Concordat was anything but reassuring. Since then the Mahatma has spoken for himself. In speech after speech he is fixing imagination upon accelerated Independence and nothing else. As reported verbally by Reuter he declared himself at Ahmedabad last Wednesday as follows:—

"The Conservative fear about the so-called Safeguards is justified. Congress will accept no Safeguard which is not clearly proved to be in the interest of India, and those that were discussed in London were certainly not in India's interest."

What Mr. Gandhi forgets is that the "Safeguards" he impugns were formulated by a Liberal leader, not by Conservatives. If there is to be national unity. Conservatives must not be asked to give up everything. Mr Baldwin must explain whether there is any "Safeguard" for which he is resolute to stand.

* * * *

It is announced that the coming Congress resolutions at Karachi will be resounding in their demand for accelerated Independence; the Safeguards to be the smallest and to run for the shortest time. After that time on this programme, the connection with Britain would be nominal, if any.

* * * *

Then, it will be asked, what is the use of holding another Round Table Conference at all? It may break down. But that is just why the direct and courageous course must be chosen and why British statesmanship now must grip the moral lead and keep it. Grasp your nettle. For either the Labour Government or the other two parties to procrastinate further conference would be a shaky blunder, playing or fluking straight into the hands of hostile agitation. The Moslems, again must have their full say and influence as well as the Gandhists if there is to be any chance for the peaceable creation of a United India. If Mr. Gandhi proves hopeless on the Safeguards, if he rejects the whole conception of a bilateral contract with equal security for each part of it under the Federal Statute; and if, in consequence, the discussions break down—then the onus will rest upon him.

* * * * *

For these reasons we are deeply convinced that the enlarged and more fateful Round Table ought to open its proceedings at St. James's as soon as possible, and not later than June. Abstention of Unionists is unthinkable. Their refusal to support the full British case for the Safeguards would be a betrayal of their duty to the country and the Empire. Instead of this, the Unionist and Liberal delegations alike should be powerfully reinforced. As we said, the fullest strength of Indian argument must be met by the fullest strength of British argument.

* * * * *

We shall need all our brains and our backbone, as well as the spirit of historic concession in return for thorough guarantees. Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Hailsham alike are required on the Unionist side, as well as Mr. Baldwin. Let Mr. Churchill rally to Lord Reading's policy. There is no future for his own, Mr. Lloyd George himself and Sir Herbert Samuel ought to enter the Liberal delegation. When Mr. Gandhi enters, exclusion of Sir John Simon becomes impossible. Let the Government expedite the Conference and hold it in summer. Let them not think of keeping the Round Table under a dustsheet in an empty room for six or seven months. They will need it long before then, as events will soon show. At this accentuated crisis in the destinies of India and Britain and the whole Empire, let us all try to rise a little above our ordinary selves. Let us look realities, good or bad, in the face and take the straight, great way.

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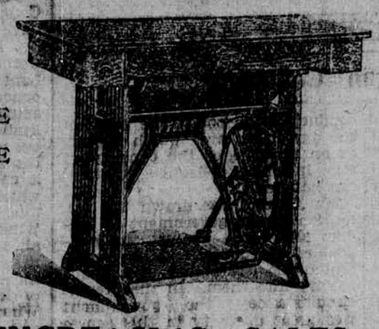

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THE NATIONAL STRUGGLE AND THE NATIONALIST PRESS.

No Recognition Of Services ?

(By P. S. SUBRAMANIAM).

The Congress campaign has been called off and the thanksgiving ceremony held at Karachi where laurels of honour were lavished upon the great masses who kept the movement going and saved the country's honour. Tributes have been paid to the brave volunteers and their leaders who fought a life and death struggle in the cause of the Motherland. The Nationalist Press claimed a recognition of its services, but the spokesman of the Congress, the General Secretary refused it. The action aroused the Press to a sense of indignation because it did a thankless job. The Congress not only failed to recognise its services but made it the butt end of its scorn by attributing a sense of disobedience on the part of the Press. The General Secretary's complaint was that the Press had failed to obey the injunctions of the Congress and had thereby forfeited a claim to recognition. The Press, it must be presumed, had therefore ceased to be a trustful ally of the Congress. It is not even acknowledge that the Press was put to the severest of tests and had suffered great hardships and inconvenience during the Satyagraha movement. It was impossible, for two reasons, to function the legitimate rights of the Press of guiding and steering public opinion through the proper channels. On the one hand, the Viceregal ordinances were busy eating into the very vitals of the Nationalist organs, while, on the other, the Congress wanted the Press to sing to its tune and obey its mandate. The Press was prepared for neither. It asserted its independence, for it felt none too soon that its business merely rested on educating the public and not to do obeisance either to the Government or to the Congress or both. As the "Indian Social Reformer" rightly observes, the Government wanted to kill the Press, the Working Committee wanted it to commit suicide. If was not a question of sympathy for the Congress at all, for even the most pinning sympathy for the Congress does not entitle it to exercise its powers on the Press. The only question was the safeguarding of the rights of the Press in cases where even the Congress, the sole arbiter of India's destinies, wanted it to obey its injunctions.

A TIMELY PROTEST.

It was a timely and dignified protest that Mr. Satyamurthi made against the allegations of Mr. Sri Prakasha, the General Secretary of the Congress. Mr. Satyamurthi refused to believe that the Press did not be of help to the Congress campaign. But the General Secretary of the Congress who was responsible for the allegation would not correct himself and as it stands at present, the Press has not deserved the thanks of the Congress. The forward nationalist organs have been insulted by this amazing delusion of the Congress. Their disgust has no measure, but the Congress decision in this respect is at once an unfortunate blunder which it is too late to rectify.

The Congress has great influence in the country. It has drawn to it the deepest sympathy of the masses. It wanted the entire nationalist press to close down in a moment when the Government began to protect its repressive measures. As an ideal, the Congress demand is at once laudable and certainly efficacious. But the Congress did not realise that the forward section of the Nationalist press was its most powerful ally which was even largely responsible for the amazing rise in mass consciousness. Thus, granting that the Congress had a right to demand a general cessation of newspaper publication, could it have been of any benefit for the masses? Would it have been possible for the thousands and thousands of peasants to respond as they did to the clarion call for action if it was not broadcast by the Press? The Press might have dangerously shirked its duty to the masses if it had merely acted up to the Working Committee's mandate. And the Journalists' Conference held at Bombay definitely decided that the cessation of press activity was quite inadvisable in the interests of the masses.

RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Satyamurthi in his book "Rights of Citzens," has clearly and elaborately defined the rights and above all, the independence of the Press. When Lord Minto made the amazing and provoking remark that India was not ripe enough for its Press being free from bondage to the executive, all India was up against him. That time has, at last, gone, and it would be risky now to empower the Congress executive to exercise its powers on the Press. And if events in India demand an immediate cessation of all newspaper publications, the Congress, or for the matter of that any responsible national organization, should recognize the amount of harm such a step, though taken with the best of motives, is found to tell on the masses. Even civil disobedience requires journals to broadcast its ideals and programme among the masses.

THE REAL GRIEVANCE.

The real grievance, however, is with some of the front-rank nationalist journals that have sacrificed everything but cessation of publication during the Congress campaign. It would be unfair not to make reference to their glorious work in the national struggle. It is unnecessary to give specific instances, for they are quite well-known. If no tribute can be paid, at least there should be courtesy shown enough to save the nationalist journals from irrelevant remarks. In the national struggle, service is not done with the idea of being compensated and the complaint against the Press must, nevertheless, be borne without a murmur. The Press must, at any rate, assert its independence whether a public body wills it or not.

GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT AND AFTER

An American Comment

The New York "Nation" writes.

The agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi which brings at least a temporary peace to India after a year of intense and bitter strife seems to us to construtes a firm beginning toward a solution of the British Indian dilemma. By the terms of the agreement, the civil-disobedience campaign is to be called off and all prisoners not charged with violence are to be released, while repressive measure promulgated in connection wth the campaign are to be withdrawn. Non-payment of land taxes is to cease and confiscated property is to be returned except when it is no longer in the possession of the government. It is intimated that the government will facilitate the recovery of property if it is found to have been illegally disposed of. The boycott against British goods as such "as a political weapon" is abandoned by the Congress Party, but encouragement of Indan industries as part of an economic and industrial movement designed to improve the material condition of India is approved by the government, and the discouragement, by lawful means, that is, unaggressive picketing, of consumption of intoxicating liquor and drugs will not be interfered with. While the government refused to abandon the salt monopoly and the salt tax, it agrees to permit local residents in villages immediately adjoining areas where salt can be collected or made, to collect and make salt for domestic consumption or sale within such villages. With regard to Mr. Gandhi's demand for a public inquiry into the conduct of the police, the words of the agreement are worth quoting as an example of the conciliatory tone in which delicate questions are handled.

Mr Gandhi has drawn the attention of the government to specific allegations against the conduct of the police, and has represented the desirability of a public inquiry into them. In the present circumstances the government sees great difficulty in this course and feels it must inevitably lead to charges and counter-charges which would militate against the re-establishment of peace. Having regard for these considerations, Mr. Gandhi has agreed not to press the matter.

The agreement, which is expressly confined to activities directly connected with the civil-disobedience movement, does not go into the matter of the constitution but provides for a round-table conference on that question at which the Congress Party shall be represented and which is referred to in Paragraph 2 of the agreement as follows:

As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussions is stated with the assent of His Majesty's government to have as its object consideration of a further scheme for constitutional government in India, to be discussed at a round-table conference. Of the scheme outlined federation is an essential part. So also are Indian responsibilities, and reservations or safeguards in the interests of India for such matters as, for instance, defense, external affairs, the position of minorities, the financial credits of India, and the discharge of obligations.

It would seem from the foregoing that the principle of federation is the only finality which will be carried over from the first round-table conference to the second. Logically, the left wing of the Congress Party, urging complete and immediate independence, will find obnoxious Mr. Gandhi's indicated admission of safeguards and reservations even as subjects for discussion. Yet Jawaharlal Nehru has approved the agreement. We shall probably know better the meaning of the paragraph and of Mr. Gandhi's position after the party meeting at Karachi. Meanwhile, we feel incined to say with Tagore, "Let me believe in his (Gandhi's) firmness, not my doubts."

Certainly his statement, issued after the agreement had been signed, declaring that "I must confess that what seems to have been yielded by them (the British) to India at the London conference is not even half enough" is indication enough that all the decisions and many of the difficulties are still ahead. But at least some of the difficulties have been left behind. For the first time the two dominant forces in this struggle —the British government and the Congress Party—have met; they have met on the real battle-ground not London but India itself. In words, at least, Britain, through Lord Irwin, has made important concessions. If it proves to be actually so, it will indicate that India has demonstrated to British business men in India if not to the Empire-savers in London that it can take away a great market which Britain cannot afford to lose. Only a romantic Tory like Winston Churchill, and least of all a business man with money to lose, can see the logic of saving the name of empire at the price of losing its economic substance. What the new Indian conference will bring forth no one can tell. It may mean deadlock and a resumption of civil disobedience. But at least it will mean that the real combatants will meet. And that is a step forward.

PROGRESS OF HIGHWAYS.

Japan's Excellent Lead.

Although the United States has the greatest mileage of roads in the world with 3,016,381 miles, or 38 per cent. of the total in existence, other countries are rapidly and intensively constructing great highways.

The above percentage in the United States is a notable decrease from the 46 per cent. of a recent census. Russia ranked second with 776,712 miles, followed by Japan, 573,325 France 405,028; Canada, 381,977; Australia 300,000; India 283,506; Germany 216,672; United Kingdom 179,095; and Poland 139,631.

The fairest basis on which to compare road mileage figures seems to be the proportion of road mileage to area. One country large in area may have a greater road mileage than a smaller country and yet be less adequately provided with the roads it needs. Another factor that should be considered is the quality of the roads.

A large mileage of unimproved roads will mean less in terms of highway transportation than a smaller amount of improved roads. However, because of the fact that the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, with a combined mileage of more than a million, do not show the length of their unimproved roads, it is not possible to make really adequate comparisons.

Considering the area and total mileage only, with regard to quality of road surface, Japan leads the world, with three miles of road to the square mile, followed by Luxemburg with 2.6, Northern Ireland 2.5; United Kingdom 2; Denmark 1.9; France 1.89; Irish Free State 1.75; Belgium 1.43; Lithuania 1.28; Germany 1.19; Netherlands 1.18 and Hungary 1.05.

As commonly used, the term "improved roads" includes all roads on which some work of improvement, such as grading, draining, etc., has been done.

The degree of improvement varies so greatly on different roads and in different countries that it is almost useless to attempt comparisons when earth roads are included. It is more feasible to consider only the hard-surfaced roads from water-bound macadam up to asphalt and cement concrete.

The standing, regarding hard-surfaced road mileage in proportion to area in those countries having an area of 1,000 or more square miles (omitting the Aegean Islands, Germany, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, which did not report fully by types, is as follows:—Northern Ireland 0.4 square mile to one mile of road; Luxemburg 0.44; Irish Free State 0.573; Czechoslovakia 1.21; Italy 1.26; Austria 1.57; French West Indies 2.13; British West Indies 2.21; Porto Rico 2.30; Belgium 2.66; Hungary 3.19; New Zealand 3.34; Rumania 3.96; Cyprus 4.07; Denmark 4.13; Bulgaria 4.34; Poland 4.83; Ceylon 5.10; Jugoslavia 5.52; France 8.56; British Malaya 12.11; Tunisia 14.4; and the United States 18.11 sq. are miles of area to one mile hard-surfaced road.

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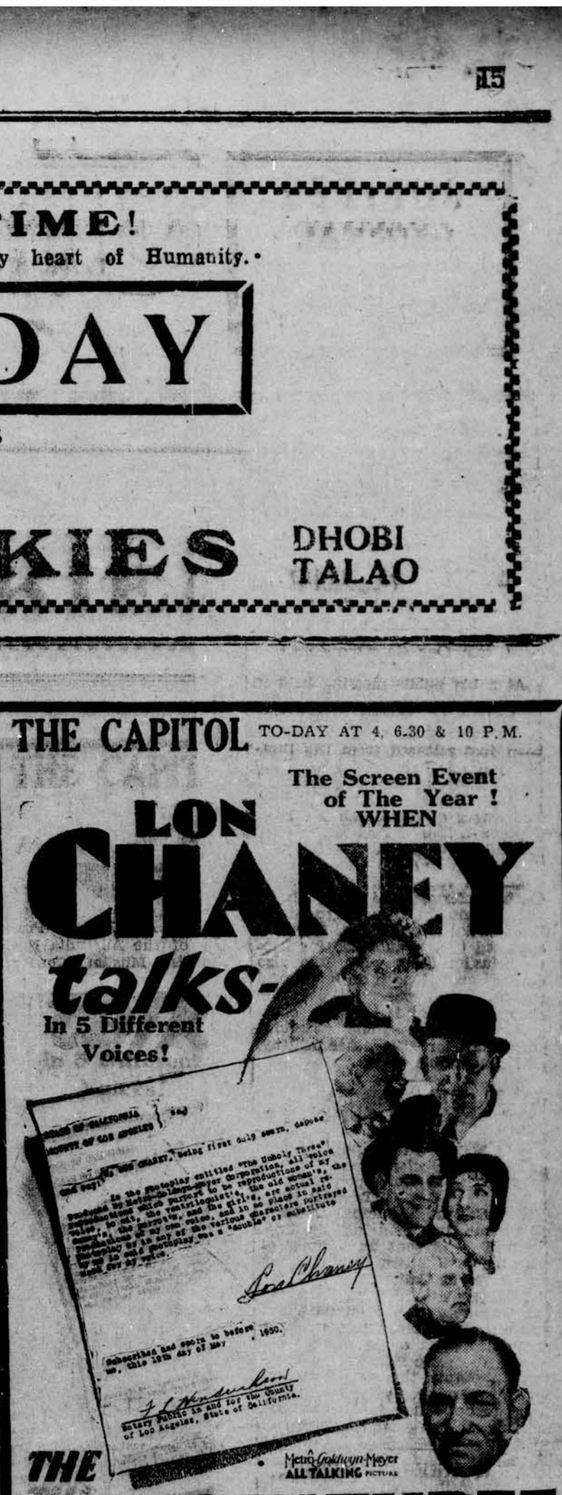

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Sholapur Honours Released Prisoners

APPEAL FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, April 15.

At a big public meeting held in the Tilak chowk on Monday night in honour of Messrs. Mahajan, and Govindlal Pardeshi who have been just released from the Bijapur jail on their recent acquittal in the Sholapur Arson Appeal case by their Lordships, Justices Mirza and Baker of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Deo of Poona who was specially invited for the function when addressed the meeting after making a very touching reference to the sufferings which the Sholapur citizens had to undergo during the Martial Law regime, fervently appealed to the audience for Hindu, Muslim unity. Mr. Deo also dealt at great length on khadi and Swadeshi and warned the liquor shop keepers and foreign cloth dealers to give up their nefarious professions for some other healthy, and honourable ones.

CIVIC WELCOME TO MR. SEN GUPTA.

Calicut Municipality's Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, April 11.

The Calicut Municipal Council, at its meeting held last evening, resolved to present an address of welcome to Sjt. Sen Gupta when he arrives in Calicut.

A largely attended public meeting was held in Ramanathkara under the auspices of the Congress. Some hooligans made futile attempts to create mischief by beating on empty tins and shouting loudly. The people however refused to be disturbed and the meeting was a great success.

RLY WORKERS' MEETING AT DHOND

Plea For Reinstating Strikers Resolution

A meeting of Railway workers at Dhond was held under the presidentship of Com. Bhaiyaji Kulkarni when more than one thousand workers were present. Mrs. Bhat of Bombay explained the present condition of the Union and the unsympathetic attitude of the Railway Administration towards the strikers. She also protested against the present retrenchment measures on all railways in general and G.I.P. in particular. After giving an account of the Parel Conference she exhorted the audience to organise the Union and increase membership. In winding up the proceedings the president Com. Bhaiyaji condemned the attitude of the authorities in not reinstating strikers and further retrenching the workers and thus increasing the number of unemployed. He appeal to the Government to appoint a conciliation board to inquire into the above injustice, and do the needful in the matter.

REPLY TO "IR WIN-SHAUKAT" CHALLENGE

Sir Ali Imam, President of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference.

THE MAHARAJA SAHIB OF MAHMUDABAD

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

MOULANA AHMAD SAEED

MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

SJT. ABBAS TYEBJI

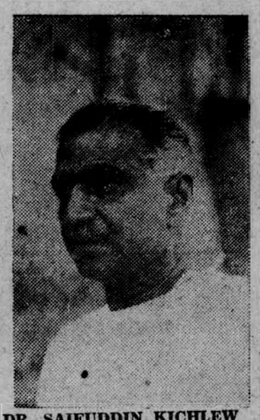
Mr. Shaukat Ali's challenge has been promptly taken up by Nationalist Muslims all over India. As against his belated move to take a plebiscite of Muslim Constituencies on Joint V Separate Electorates, the Mussalmans as a whole, barring a few Communalists and loyalists, have registered their verdict in the last civil disobedience campaign. In spite of Mr. Shaukat Ali's propaganda to keep the Muslims away from the National Movement, the community contributed over 12,000 men and women to the active National Army who fought and suffered for their motherland. Besides, several Muslims lost their lives in Peshawar. This historic record speaks for itself (Nothing can be a greater plebiscite of Muslim opinion than this record of history.)

Nationalist Mussalmans are meeting to-day in an All-India Conference under the presidentship of Sir Ali Imam in Lucknow. It is expected that they will put forward a militant programme which will counteract the menace of Communalists and usher the era of freedom.

DR. M. A. ANSARI

MR. TASADDUK AHMAD KHAN SHERWANI

DR. SYED MAHMOOD



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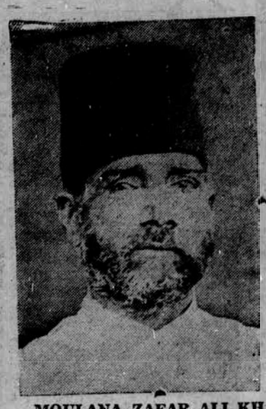
CHOWDHRY KHALIQUZZAMAN



MOULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN

Burma Trouble Continues

STORY OF FIGHTS AND DACOITIES.

RANGOON, April 16.

Sixteen Indian houses have been burned at Yedasha, in Toungoo, apparently as the aftermath of a recent political meeting of the Maung Sus Party in the village.

Details of Thayetmyo rising on April 10 show that the Police Superintendent with twenty Military Police engaged hundred rebels near Kyaukpyok and after desultory firing ordered bayonet charge. This dispersed the rebels leaving one wounded.

On April 13 the same officer with fifty military police engaged three-hundred rebels near Ton during which the only casualty on the police side was the officer himself, who is now in a Rangoon hospital. The rebels dispersed leaving seven dead and it is believed several wounded.

Kamathayetmo telegraph line has been interrupted and linesmen escorted by police have been sent for repairs. Several dacoities are reported from Oje in Henzada. Rebels armed with two guns attacked the headman's house looted Rs. 500 and burned unrealised revenue receipts worth Rs. 3,000. Tharrawaddy also reports a few dacoities.—A. P.

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL LEAVES FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

En Route' To Ceylon

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his wife left today for Bombay 'en route' to Ceylon where he intends to spend some time owing to consideration of health.—A. P.

CALL FOR CO-OPERATION

"I Shall Carry On Lord Irwin's Work"

EARL WILLINGDON REPLIES TO CIVIC ADDRESS

The Viceroy designate and the Countess of Willingdon arrived in Bombay on Friday morning and were received with the pomp and ceremony befitting their positions. They left the s.s. "Viceroy of India" at 7-20 a.m. and arrived at the Gateway of India at 7-30 a.m. where they were received by H. E. the Governor and Lady Sykes, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the members of the Council of the Governor-General, the ruling princes, the President of the Legislative Assembly, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, the ministers and other officials. The Viceroy Designate and Countess of Willingdon were then conducted in procession by H. E. the Governor, and their respective personal staffs through the Gateway. After inspecting the Guard of Honour the Viceroy designate and Lady Willingdon were escorted towards the dais where they received an address of welcome from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The address which has already been published in these columns, was read by Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, the president. After the reply by the Viceroy designate, a procession was formed and went to the Government House via Esplanade, Flora Fountain, Church Gate, Queens Road and Chowpaty. The Governor and Lady Sykes went earlier by a shorter route and again received the Earl and Countess of Willingdon at Government House.

CALL FOR COOPERATION

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Lord Willingdon's Reply To Civic Address

The following is Lord Willingdon's reply to the address of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. President and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay:—

May I at once thank you very gratefully for the most generous and encouraging expressions contained in your address in welcoming two old friends back again to your city on their return to India which has in very truth become to them their second home within the British Empire. We are deeply grateful to you, gentlemen, for your cordial greeting, and are delighted to see around us so many old friends in this distinguished gathering which has assembled here to meet us to-day.

THEN AND NOW.

As I walked up the steps just now leading up to this fine building rightly called the Gateway of India, and in the erection of which I am proud to feel that, in years gone by, the then Government of Bombay and I had some part I forcibly recalled to my mind a very similar occasion in the month of April eighteen years ago when I arrived for the first time in India to take over the duties of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and commenced an intimate association with the people of your city and this Presidency which lasted for six happy and eventful years and included the four years of the Great War. I still vividly remember all our activities during these years, years of strain and anxiety not only to India but to the whole British Empire, years during which this city became the base of all the military activities of India, years when in our efforts to do our full part to secure victory for our arms I received the whole-hearted co-operation of all the Princes and people in the Presidency, working for one great common purpose to achieve one great common aim, safety for our Empire, peace for the civilized world. May I read you a few lines of my reply to the farewell address from the Bombay Municipality when I gave up my duties as Governor of the Presidency, which will better express to you my feelings at that time. I said then "the times we have lived in have brought with them burdens and responsibilities heavier and more anxious than any of our predecessors have borne, heavier and more anxious, I trust, than any generation that succeeds us will ever be called upon to face; through all that time I have been constantly supported by the generous help, the loyalty and the friendship of the citizens of every part of the Presidency, of every creed and race and every rank of society, and more particularly by the citizens of this City of Bombay."

CALL FOR CO-OPERATION.

To-day I return to you and you tell me in your address that 'few Viceroys have been called upon to preside over the Government of India at a more critical period of her history'. With the recollection of those former years still fresh in my mind, I would only say that we have successfully surmounted together anxious and critical times in the past, and on the threshold of my service amongst you as Viceroy of India, I feel sure I may ask with all confidence for that same co-operation, that same loyalty and friendship from the Princes and people of India to help me to overcome all the difficulties that lie before us, to lead our great country on in a spirit of mutual good-will, freedom, fairplay and obedience to the laws of the land so that she may move forward rapidly towards her goal of responsible Government, to a position of absolutely equal partnership with the other Dominions under the Crown.

FOLLOWING IRWIN'S FOOTSTEPS.

In a word I shall endeavour to carry on the great work which has been done during the past five years by Lord Irwin, whose sympathy, patience, courage and earnestness of purpose have secured for him the abiding affection, regard and admiration of all classes of the people of this country.

In turning to the various matters you have referred to in your address, which more particularly affect the future of your city I am sure you will not expect my remarks to be more than very general in their character. I congratulate you warmly on the great developments which you have carried out for the benefit of your citizens, since I was last amongst you, and I look forward to seeing for myself at an early date some of the improvements which you have achieved. I feel confident that your wise and far-seeing efforts to make your city worthy the special position which it holds as the Gateway of India will be amply rewarded when the heavy load of world-wide economic depression has passed away, and a renewal of confidence and prosperity returns, as it surely will, not only to your city and this country but to the whole of the civilised world.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

I note with satisfaction that in spite of bad times, the Corporation are willing to shoulder additional taxation, the form of which I understand to be a matter at present under discussion. I can only say that if the proposed taxation takes a form that will ultimately require the sanction of the Government of India, I will not fail to take into account the point of view which has been so clearly put forward by you in your address.

As regards the financial relationship between Provincial Governments and Local Bodies it is clear that the whole question is one which must be thoroughly considered in connection with the new Constitution. I would merely observe that I realise that if local self-government is to be successful, it should be given the means to raise the revenue necessary for the discharge of its obligations.

With all your problems, however, I hope to make myself further acquainted after consultation with your Governor, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, to whom Bombay and her people are so much indebted for his wise guidance and unfailing sympathy, and very earnestly do I hope that as a result of the rest which he is being ordered to take by his medical advisers, Sir Frederick will soon return to Bombay completely restored in health and strength.

"OUR FIRST HOME".

May I in conclusion particularly thank you, gentlemen, for the special greeting you have extended to my wife. I assure you that she and I deeply appreciate the warm-hearted kindness with which you have welcomed us back amongst you this morning Bombay city our first home in India, will always have a very warm place in both our hearts and we echo your prayer that, under the guiding hand of a great Providence the blessings of peace, progress and increasing prosperity may be the happy lot of your city and its people in the coming years.

Deputation To Earl Willingdon

At 9 a.m. a depution representing H. H. the Aga Khan and Lady Ali Shah waited upon the Viceroy designate and Countess Willingdon and garlanded them.

At 11-25 a.m. The Countess of Willingdon left Government House to visit H. H. Lady Ali Shah at Lands End, Malabar Hill, while at 12 noon Earl Willingdon received the members of the Bombay Executive Council.

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